The New-York Times.

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FROM PORT ROYAL AND HATTERAS

News by an Arrival at Fortress Monroe.

Beaufort in Full Possession of the National Forces.

Large Quantities of Cotton Secured.

Important Strategic Movements of the Army and Navy.

Gradual Movements Toward Charleston and Savannah.

AFFAIRS AT HATTERAS UNCHANGED.

Senator Simmons' Vessel Seized and Sent to New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Dec. 18, } *via* BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 19. }

The steamship *S. R. Spaulding*, Capt. S. HOWES, which left Port Royal last Sunday, arrived here at an early hour this morning.

The *Spaulding* stopped at Hatteras, leaving that place yesterday, and bringing a mail and passengers. Everything is quiet at Hatteras. Nothing happened to disturb the usual monotony there except the usual storms.

The schooner *Charity*, Capt. WHITE, said to be owned by Senator SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, arrived at Hatteras on the 15th inst., with an assorted cargo, including a large proportion of whisky. She also took a Collector to Hatteras, and on arriving he procured a building from the Commissary, which he proposed using as a Custom-house. Capt. WHITE's papers, however, were very irregular, and on the 17th inst., Capt. WORDEN, of the *Stars and Stripes*, seized the *Charity* as a prize, and sent her to New-York.

The Collector, Captain and crew of the *Charity* arrived here in the *Spaulding* to-day. They are very indignant at their treatment.

Among other passengers from Hatteras was Commissary JOHN CLARK.

There is little news of interest from Port Royal. The National troops have fully occupied the town of Beaufort. Large quantities of cotton continue to be gathered and brought to the coast.

The *S. R. Spaulding* will return to Hatteras on Friday.

The steamer *Georgiana* brought down from Baltimore this morning Hon. CHARLES J. FAULKNER, released on parole from Fort Warren, Boston, *en route* for Richmond, where he is confident of being able to exchange himself for Hon. Mr. ELY, representative from New-York, taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run.

Mr. FAULKNER spent the forenoon at Gen. WOOL's headquarters, and was sent by a flag of truce to Craney Island at noon.

Capt. MILWARD, on his return, brought down Capt. J. B. RICKETTS, of the First Artillery, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Bull Run. He is released on parole, and will be exchanged, if possible, for Capt. J. A. DELAGNEL.

Capt. RICKETTS was serenaded by the band of the Second Artillery, on the wharf, before the boat started, and numbers availed themselves of the opportunity to get a look at the Captain. He is still very weak, and suffering from the effects of his wounds.

The steamer *Illinois* is reported to be leaking badly, and is expected to sail for New-York this afternoon.

The *Georgiana* brought down from Baltimore this morning Hon. D. W. VOORHEES, Member of Congress from Indiana, and Judge HUNTINGTON, of the same state.

OUR PORT royal CORRESPONDENCE.

Strategic Movements by the Army and Navy—Advances Towards Charleston and Savannah—The Occupation of Beaufort—Securing the Cotton—Interesting Miscellaneous News.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Friday, Dec. 13, 1861.

Taking Hilton Head for the base of operations, the army and navy are conjointly making a series of strategic moves which must, sooner or later, bring South Carolina and Georgia to their fealty. So soon as the foothold here was made secure Tybee Island was seized and held, and now other operations are in progress for a flank advance upon Savannah. Charleston, too, is receiving a share of attention. Within three days a force has been landed at Otter Island, and a battery there, commanding the entrance o the Ashepoo River, one of the inland routes between these cities, which the rebels themselves erected and deserted, is now under our control. Port Royal Island, where the town of Beaufort is situated, is also permanently occupied by our troops. Virtually, this place has been ours from the day of the battle; but, being of no great importance in a military sense, it was suffered to remain the pillaging-ground of refugee negroes. Its occupation now, however, is in furtherance of the design to advance gradually upon the offending cities, as well as to checkmate the rebels in the plan which they are now said to be executing, of obstructing this net-work of inland navigation with sunken vessels and live-oak logs.

To prevent the destruction of cotton may also have had something to do with the occupation of Port Royal Island; for the enemy, emboldened because they were not pursued, have recently made incursions even as far as Beaufort; and for a week before our troops went there we had nightly manifestations of their presence, in a sky lighted by the fires of burning cotton houses. But now these ravages are ended.

The brigade of Gen. STEVENS forms the army of occupation. Its breaking camp and going to Beaufort has been with us the event of the week. It required five large steamers to transport the troops, their equipage, stores, horses, and other property, and the greater part of last Friday and Saturday was consumed *in transitu*. I availed myself of the occasion to make my first visit to Beaufort, accepting the hospitalities of Capt. CONNER, of the steamer *Delaware*, one of the vessels employed in transferring the brigade. The distance from Hilton Head to the town, by the winding, low banked river, is 13½ miles, and there is ample water for vessels of 15 and 18 feet draft. Numerous plantations are scattered along the route on both sides of the river, some of them very picturesquely located, and almost hidden by a wealth of foliage. As our boat steamed slowly along, the negroes, who were very numerous ran down to the water, waving and shouting, reminding me of the stories told of the first reconnoissance up Beaufort River, when they came down to the shore with their bundles of goods and begged to be taken on board the steamer. The town of Beaufort has been so often described lately, that I shall not bore you with my impressions concerning its appearance. Enough to say that the houses are spacious, and look as if they would be agreeable habitations in the dog-days, with their double tiers of verandahs and large court-yards redolent even at this season of japonicas, orange blossoms, camellias, tube-roses, jonquils and a variety of other flowers, of all of which I have a beautiful bouquet that gives me especial delight.

Gen. STEVENS has taken quarters in a fine house, which belonged to Mr. JOHN J. SMITH. This, like every other building in the town, was left so hurriedly that the owner did not remove his effects, consequently the General has every requisite of comfort which not often falls to the lot of a campaigner. His staff officers fare no worse. I had permission to look into the residences of the deserted village, and I visited those of Col. MEANS. Mr. SAMS, Rev. Mr. BARNWELL, Col. ELLIOTT, and BARNWELL RHETT. Everywhere I saw shocking evidence of the unrestrained license of war. Elegant furniture shattered, mirrors broken, pianos and escretoires overturned, family portraits defaced, and libraries containing valuable books, the cherished collections of years, despoiled, in sheerest wantonness, of their treasures. To the negroes, mainly, is the blame of these ravages to be attached, but, after all, this destruction of household gods may be considered a just retribution, and a well-deserved penalty for a sin of the magnitude of which these South Carolinians have been guilty.

Our soldiers did not land at Beaufort until 8 o'clock on Friday evening. Scouts were at once thrown out, and pushing into the woods a short distance beyond the town, they encountered half a dozen rebel horsemen. An exchange of shots occurred, resulting in the injury of a private of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania, who was slightly wounded in the neck, apparently by a pistol-ball. A negro afterwards reported that one of the enemy was wounded by our fire, and that his comrades supported him on his horse while they retreated toward Port Royal Ferry. The report of the musketry was heard by Gen. STEVENS, who sent a detail of 100 men to inquire as to its cause, but ere they came up, the rebels had withdrawn, and the hour was too late to admit of a pursuit.

Next day was devoted to pitching tents, landing stores and other necessary work, in the performance of which the soldiers found in the negroes willing and efficient helpers. The camps occupy most desirable sites, nestled in the shade of the magnificent groves of live-oak which skirt the back street of the town.

Reports came to headquarters that a squadron of cavalry, numbering 30 or 40 men, were still upon the island, and on Sunday morning Gen. STEVENS made a reconnoissance in force, expecting to take them prisoners. He had with him 700 men, consisting of a detail of 300 from the Fiftieth Pennsylvania, 300 from the Roundhead Regiment, also Pennsylvanians, and a section of HAMILTON's Battery. Starting at 8½ o'clock, they made a rapid march a distance of ten miles to Port Royal Ferry, over the only highway the island has. On the way they heard that the rebels had retreated, crossing the ferry the day before. Halting his main body at a convenient distance, Gen. STEVENS dispatched one of his aids with an escort to the landing place. The river here—known as the Coosaw—is but 50 yards wide, and on the opposite side the officer saw the enemy's pickets distinctly, and could not fail to have been himself observed. Contrary to the custom prevailing in Virginia, neither party offered a shot. As the enemy had the ferry-boat on his side, and there was no means of crossing, had he been so inclined, Gen. STEVENS was fain to return. He left a strong force at the ferry to prevent further incursions of the enemy, and has since established a permanent post at that point. Since then the rebels have come to the ferry in large numbers, and are throwing up earthworks as if to make a stand.

I was not lucky enough to hear of this reconnoissance until an hour after Gen. STEVENS had departed to make it. My grief at the disappointment was assuaged, however, by a permit to follow with Lieut. LUCE, of the Staff, who was to superintend the stationing of a number of pickets. My experience was pleasant. Taking the main road over which the reconnoitering party had passed, we found it intersected about a quarter of mile from the town by a ditch, evidently intended for a rifle-pit. This was the sole obstacle to our progress, and it was easily overcome. Traveling busily along over the almost straight and perfectly level causeway of concrete oyster shells, which, if one may judge from its well-kept condition, has evidently been the pride of the place, we halted at every quarter of a mile to post two or three soldiers. Then on again, leaving our chain of sentinels behind us; feeling that there was just enough danger about the business to give it zest, peering up the many lanes leading to plantations, whence possibly the enemy's cavalry might debouch, and generally in a state of genial exhilaration. In this way we went five miles by the mile-posts in a direct line, when we met a colored man, decked in his Sunday's best. We halted to get information. He told us that the General's party had already reached the ferry, and that it would be useless to proceed further in hopes of overtaking them. The sun was by this time very hot, and we acquiesced in this sage opinion. Moreover, we were informed that a house close by, belonging to Dr. ROSE, had been the rendezvous of the rebels during their incursions upon the island for the purpose of burning cotton—that they were there the last time two days before, but all had now gone away. He said, too, that the cotton on the plantations of Stephen and Robt. Barnwell, Francis Capers, Henry McKee, Mr. Seabrook, Mr. Waddy, Mr. Talbert and Mrs. Wills, had been burned within a night or two by the rebel ravagers, who replied to the expostulations of the negro-drivers that they were "acting under orders of the owners of the property." Our colored friend also gave us a graphic description of the flight from Beaufort the night of the battle and the day afterward. He said the entire length of the road where we then were was jammed with carts, carriages, and everything having wheels, and that the ladies of Beaufort almost broke their hearts with grief at leaving their splendid homes. BARNWELL RHETT, he said, watched the fight with a spy-glass from the roof of Mr. SAM's house at Beaufort, where a good view of Bay Point Battery is had, and he heard him say, "By George! every man has run, and they have set fire to the powder-house!" The people of Beaufort soon afterward ran too, with Mr. RHETT in the van.

Retracing our way, the pickets having long since been stationed, three of us made a *detour* about half a mile from the road to the plantation of Mr. WILLIAM MCOCOCK, in search of something to satisfy appetites made keen by our morning walk. It did not take long to purchase the favor of DINAH, a neat-looking colored woman, who refused to follow the fortunes of her fugitive master. She quickly had a chicken broiled, potatoes baked, hoe-cake smoking hot, and a dessert of hominy and honey. Our dinner was spread beneath the branches of a noble oak, which, like all trees hereabout, was draped in a flowing robe of luxuriant moss.

I met on this plantation a young girl, probably 18, who evidently had more white than negro blood in her veins. She told me that Mr. MCOCOCK owned her, and that on the day of the fight she was at Beaufort. In the confusion of the rout she hid herself, having determined to seek freedom of the Yankees. Most of the time afterward she had lived in the woods with her aunt and other slaves, not daring to come from their concealment, except in the night time to obtain food. Mr. MCOCOCK was very angry at her desertion, and had been back several times to look for her. He last came two days before, and riding into the woods, his horse's hoofs struck the ground within two yards of where she was concealed. She was confident that he would have shot her with a pistol he had drawn, if she had been discovered. She has since found employment as laundress for some of the officers.

"Better late than never," but now that the Government has come to a realizing sense of the contraband character of cotton, prompt measures are taken to secure it. The fields are literally white with the harvest. Col. NOBLE, late of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, has resigned his commission for the purpose of acting as agent of the Government in collecting the crop. He has visited St. Helena, Ladies, Coosaw, Palls-Wana, Paris, Dolto (?) and Port Royal Islands, and estimates the value of the quantity to be obtained at $1,500,000. Negroes are employed to gather the cotton—they receive $3 for every neat 100 weight which they deliver. For that pay they work willingly and well. The little *Mayflower*, Capt. PHILLIPS, is continually running up the bayous for the staple, and transporting it hither. Her first trip was made to Jenkins Island, whence she brought 350 sacks, which are equal to about 50 bales. A cargo may soon be expected in New-York.

The Post-office at Hilton Head in the three weeks of its existence has sent north, in round numbers, *eighty thousand letters*. If that fact is not conclusive evidence of the intelligence of the men composing the army and navy, what would be? Very nearly the same number of letters have been received and distributed here, as well as many tons of newspapers. Mr. SEARS, the postmaster, is a man of energy and tact, both of which qualities he has had occasion to exercise in bringing his department, in the face of very adverse circumstances, to its present harmonious working condition.

It is positively said now that the new expedition for *somewhere*, will leave here within a week. Capt. CHAS. E. FULLER, Assistant-Quartermaster United States Army, is busy in arranging the transportation. The vessels assigned are the *Oriental, Cahawba, Ariel, Daniel Webster, Benj. De Ford, Belvidere, Empire City, Matanzas, Marion, Philadelphia, Star of the South*, and *Roanoke*. The *Oriental*, probably the most comfortable vessel of the number, will doubtless be chosen as the headquarters of the General commanding the expedition.

Some information of the rebel movements has just been obtained from the negroes. FORESTER THOMPSON, belonging to FREDERICK CRANSTON, of Savannah, said that he left that city with two other fugitive slaves, on the 26th ultimo. After suffering severely from hunger, they managed, finally, to reach our camp. He had been working at his trade, ship carpenter, upon a rebel gunboat which is now afloat in Savannah Harbor. This vessel is 75 feet in length, by 25 feet in width. Her height is 7 feet out of water, and her draft not more than 2 feet. She is sharp at both ends, carries three guns, and was built expressly for running into the shallow creeks, in order to fight land forces. THOMPSON stated that Fort Pulaski is very unsubstantially built, and that firing from it has caused fissures in the brick walls. Some of the garrison are so fearful that it cannot stand the concussion of its own guns, that they have hired substitutes and left. He says that butter and coffee are both very scarce, and each sells for seventy-five cents per pound. Another refugee from Coosawatchie, a village on the Broad River, where the railroad crosses, stated that the rebels have erected a battery of three guns at that place.

A stupid soldier, belonging to the Roundhead Regiment, met a shocking death the other day. He found in the woods an unexploded shell, and sitting astride of it, lighted the fuse with his cigar. It burst, cutting his hands off at the wrists, and tearing out his stomach. He languished two hours after the occurrence. Eight others were slightly hurt. Another dolt, belonging to the Forty-eighth Regiment, also touched off a shell in a marsh, near the camp. Singularly enough, the only injury he experienced, was the tearing of his coat. A fragment of the iron was thrown three hundred yards, passing through the canvas of a tent and smashing a trunk in pieces.

Did you ever hear of a tamed alligator for a pet? Soldiers must have something upon which to lavish their tenderness, and the Forty-seventh New-York have chosen an enormous alligator. They captured the hideous creature in Skull Creek, near SEYBROOK's plantation, and really have made it quite tractable.

The following is the list of deaths at Port Royal since Dec. 1 to Dec. 11:

THIRD NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

John H. Clements, private, Company G, Dec. 3.
Lewis B. Jordan, private, Company K, Dec. 6.
John L. Hazleton, musician, Company G, Dec. 6.

FORTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK.

Griffen Randolf, Company H, Dec. 10.

ROUNDHEAD.

Wm. B. Wilson, Company E, Dec. 7.

EIGHTH MICHIGAN.

John H. Davis, Company K, Dec. 4.
Lumen Hare, Company H, Dec. 4.
Cyrus H. Delano, Company E, Dec. 4.
Jonathan K. George, Company C, Dec. 7.
John Patro, Company F, Dec. 7.
Wm. Smith, Company K, Dec. 9.
Wm. Brown, Company D, Dec. 9.

There have been eighteen deaths in this regiment since its arrival at Hilton Head, the mortality being greatly in excess of any other regiment.

SIXTH CONNECTICUT.

Joseph Lawrence, Company A, Dec. 9.

FOURTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Andrew Johnson, Company H, Dec. 4.
Ed. Dalton, Company K, Dec. 5.
Josiah S. Place, Company D, Dec. 6.

NINTH MAINE.

Ira B. Lyon, Company G, Dec. 4.
Charles L. Holland, Company F, Dec. 5.
John F. Brown, Company C, Dec. 5.

Eighty-three deaths since the occupation.

H. J. W.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS AT HATTERAS INLET—SICKNESS THERE—THE PROVISIONS FOR THE SUFFERING NATIVES, ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1861.

The steamer *S. R. Paulding* has arrived from Port Royal, bringing news of the safe and successful occupation of Beaufort by our troops. The health of the men was good, and the weather fine.

The *Spaulding* stopped at Hatteras on her voyage up. Capt. JARDINE, of the Ninth Regiment, came up from Hatteras. He reports large numbers dying from diseases contracted at that miserable and unhealthy place. Some of the troops who were sent to the general hospital at Fortress Monroe, and returned to Hatteras as soon as they recovered, have again been attacked with the return of old Hatteras diseases, and are now dangerously ill. The experience of the natives of Hatteras is, that a disease contracted there is a life-time companion, and there is no remedy but removal to a better clime. The Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, which was sent to replace the Twentieth Indiana, has lost, during their three weeks' stay at Hatteras, seven men, who were in good health before they went there; and HAWKINS' Zouaves have buried about twenty of their fine body, since their arrival, at the time of the bombardment. The hospitals are now full of the sick from the two regiments.

Capt. JARDINE reports a visit from the rebel gunboats, three in number, on Sunday last, who fired shot and shell, one of the shell falling a very short distance from the regimental formation of the Ninth, at Sunday morning inspection, under Lieut.-Col. BETTS.

The vessel with the supplies which Rev. Mr. CONWAY procured for the suffering loyal people, by his appeal to the sympathetic and patriotic people of New-York, has arrived safely, and her cargo unloaded by the natives. The provisions thus sent were received by these sufferers with expressions of the warmest gratitude to the kind people who had supplied them.

Great preparations are known to be on foot for the purpose of affording the loyal people of North Carolina a free and ample opportunity of rising up and declaring to the world the love which is reported to exist toward the Union throughout the greater portions of that State. Where the blow may fall, or what the power is that will strike it, I am not at liberty to tell.

Col. R. C. HAWKINS, of the Ninth, now at Hatteras, is at Washington: and it is reported by prominent army officers that he is to be made Brigadier-General, to command in the North Carolina operations.

The principal part of the force now at Hatteras have removed from the scene of the great flood to higher and safer ground, some three miles up, where a camp is established, known as Camp Winfield; and large fortifications have been thrown up. It will gratify a large circle of friends to know that Major E. A. KIMBALL, who was seriously ill at Hatteras, has recovered. The Ninth could not well afford to part with so valuable and brave an officer, and he is providentially spared, to fight on in the defence of the old flag, to whose glory his distinguished services in Mexico added no small share. C.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Energetic Movements of Gen. Pope Against the Rebels.

TWO LARGE CAMPS BROKEN UP.

The Rebels Scattered, with the Loss of all their Baggage, Arms, &c.

About Three Hundred of Them Captured.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 19.

Dispatches received at Headquarters from Gen. POPE state that after a forced march yesterday he got between the enemy, encamped six miles from Chilhowee, Johnson County, and a body, 2,200 strong, in Clinton and Henry Counties, but as soon as they heard of his approach, they beat a rapid retreat toward Rose Hill, Johnson County, leaving all their baggage, arms, munitions, &c., in our possession.

Gen. POPE then threw forward ten companies of cavalry and a section of artillery in pursuit, following with the main body of his army.

At Johnston, Bates County, the rebels, being closely pursued, scattered in all directions, but mostly toward the South.

Gen. POPE then forced a strong cavalry reconnoissance to within 15 miles of Osceola, and intercepted and captured 150 of the fleeing rebels and all their baggage, stores, &c. Other squads, numbering from 10 to 15 each, were taken, making the aggregate number about 300.

No fighting is reported to have occurred.

Gen. POPE says the whole country between Rose Hill on the west, and Grand River on the south is clear of rebels.

Gen. PRICE has only 8,000 troops at Osceola.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE REBELS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec, 19.

The names of about 300 rebels have been enrolled at the Provost-Marshal-General's Office, upon whom contributions are to be levied under Gen. HALLECK's General Order No. 24, for the benefit of the Southwest refugees. About sixty of the most prominent of these are to be called upon to-morrow for the sums set opposite their names, varying from $100 to $400, and the balance are to be notified as the exigencies require.

It is understood that Gen. POPE will send a strong force of cavalry to Lexington. The main body of his army is now *en route* for Sedalia.

A train of twenty wagons, with clothing and supplies for PRICE, were captured, in addition to the articles previously reported.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter:

OSSAWOTAMIE, Dec. 9, 1861.

A portion of LANE's command is still here. Part have left Leavenworth. Col. MONTGOMERY has been here for a week or more.

DENVER, one of the Pro-Slavery Governors of Kansas has been appointed General, and is expected here every day. The officers and soldiers do not like the appointment.

The Union forces are very small in and around Kansas.

We are having fine weather here; it is very mild and pleasant. The soldiers expect to be paid off in a few days. MONDAY MORNING, Dec. 9.

Messengers came in this morning from Barnesville, and report 1,000 or 1,500 rebels in that vicinity. In less than two hours after the messengers arrived, all the forces that were camped here were on the march.

It is outrageous to see how the people of Kansas are used by the Government. Gen. HUNTER has removed the only battery that was in Southern Kansas to Leavenworth. We have but two cannon and one howitzer. They will not believe that there is any need of large guns this way.

Gen. DENVER, as I understand, says there is no need of large guns here. He does not believe that there is an enemy in Southern Kansas.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Advance of Gen. Schoepf Against Zollicoffer.

A BATTLE PROBABLY FOUGHT.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 19.

The *Commercial's* Frankfort dispatch says advices from Somerset state that yesterday morning, at daylight, Gen. SCHOEPF, with all his force, marched out to attack the rebels. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER is in position on Fishing Creek, with 6,000 men and some artillery. Gen. SCHOEPF's force consists of two Tennessee regiments, HASKIN's Kentucky regiment, and the Seventeenth, Thirty-first, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth Ohio Regiments, STAUDAIT's Ohio and HEWITT's Kentucky Batteries of ten guns, four of which are rifled, four smooth bore, and two Parrott guns. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER has no wagons on this side of the river, and but indifferent means of crossing.

Gen. SCHOEPF was confident of whipping him, with some hope of capturing most of his men. The Tennesseeans lead the column. It is probable that the battle took place yesterday or to-day.

DESTRUCTION OF AN ENCAMPMENT.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Thursday, Dec. 19.

The amphitheatre at the fair grounds, where a regiment of soldiers are encamped, was completely destroyed by fire, last night, resulting in a loss of $10,000 to $12,000.

During the excitement a sentinel shot JOEL HICKMAN, First Lieutenant of Col. WARLEY's Cavalry, killing him instantly.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1861.

Exciting reports to-day from almost every quarter of the State, and there may be some truth in some or all of them. H. MARSHALL's reported irruption into Northeast Kentucky is not improbable. A rebel diversion or feint in that quarter, in order to distract and divide our forces, appears likely. Our divisions under Gens. SCHOEPF and BOYLE, at Somerset and Columbia, must soon (if not already) encounter ZOLLICOFFER, and thrash him too, unless they are greatly outnumbered. The bridge-burning exploits of Capt. NETTER, of Col. BURBRIDGE's Regiment, are making the invaders about Russellville feel rather uneasy apprehensive and discouraged. You know he burnt, on the 4th, the Whippowill Bridge, seven miles below Russellville, on the Memphis Branch Railroad, and the Nashville-Louisville *Courier* calls it the most brilliant exploit of the war in Kentucky. The rebels batteries along the Mississippi and the Cumberland will soon be silenced and taken by our gunboats and land expeditions. Their ravages of the First and Second Districts will soon be stopped by Gen. WALLACE and Col. R. K. WILLIAMS, who are advancing into the interior from Paducah and Smithland, and by Gen. T. L. CRITTENDEN, who also is reported to be moving forward. The troublesome fellows about Bagdad, in Shelby, and about other country towns and cross-roads, will cease from troubling us as soon as our forces dislodge, thrash and scatter the invading armies. Nothing but miserable blunders can prevent Kentucky's early, entire and eternal release and recovery from the rattlesnakes' bites and the rattlesnakes' coils.

The Senate has passed Mr. PRALL's resolution earnestly invoking the Government authorities to adopt such rules for the exchange of prisoners as may be dictated by humanity, and as are consonant with the laws of war. PONTIAC.

A FIGHT AT POINT OF ROCKS.

Attack by Rebel Artillery upon Col. Geary's Encampment.

PROMPT RESPONSE OF OUR ARTILLERY.

Defeat of the Rebels, with a Heavy Loss in Killed and Wounded.

POINT OF ROCKS, Thursday, Dec. 19.

At 10 o'clock this morning, a rebel battery of three guns, flanked with about two hundred infantry, suddenly commenced shelling the encampment of Col. GEARY's Pennsylvania Regiment. About twenty shells, well aimed, fell amidst the encampment, the first within a few feet of Lieut.-Col. DE KORPONAY, commanding. The six companies in camp were well deployed and intrenched.

The Twenty-Eighth Regiment battery opened fire with two guns, the first shot disabling one of the rebel guns; the second falling in their centre. Our battery then advanced and poured a continuous fire into them, silencing all their guns and driving back a fourth one reinforcing them. The rebels were driven from their position in full retreat. There were, at least, fourteen killed, and many wounded. Our side did not not lose a man. The engagement lasted over half an hour.

After the rout of the rebels, the victors turned their guns on some houses near the old furnace on the Virginia side, where about 150 rebels were secreted driving them out, killing and wounding many. The guns were admirably served.

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

FREDERICK, Md., Tuesday, Dec. 17.

News from Williamsport last night shows that considerable disquiet exists along the river line. Shots are continually being exchanged between the enemy and Col. LEONARD's men.

Reports as to the numbers and intentions of the enemy are contradictory and unreliable. One statement is that Gen. JACKSON, with his brigade largely reinforced, is at Falling Waters; but other intelligence does not appear to corroborate it. It is evident that Gen. KELLY's advance from Romney toward Winchester, and the approaching opening of the railroad from Cumberland to Hancock, together with recent movements of General BANKS' column; has caused great consternation on the other side. General KELLY has daily shirmishes with the rebel advance guards, but he progresses steadily and slowly toward Winchester. If it be true that the Strausburg and Winchester railway connection has been completed, the enemy will undoubtedly receive heavy reinforcements immediately, and a hard fought battle of considerable magnitude will be the result.

To protect the operations on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as well as to be prepared to repel Gen. JACKSON's forces, should he make a general demonstration against Col. LEONARD.

Capt. BEST's Battery, and the Fifth Connecticut Regiment, Col. FERRY, were this morning dispatched to Williamsport, and will reach there early to-morrow. Other regiments are prepared to follow it if their presence should become necessary.

The review of the First Brigade, Gen. ABERCROMBIE, yesterday, was highly creditable. It may be admissable to particularize the Second Massachusetts Regiment, Col. GORDON, and the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. WEBSTER, as having received great credit from the Staff. The Sixteenth Indiana Regiment has greatly improved since the last review. The Thirtieth Pennsylvania Regiment, although a small regiment, performed all its movements in a manner creditable to its officers and men.

The First Maryland Regiment, Col. KENLY, of COOPER's Brigade, will be reviewed to-day near the village of Fairfax.

The Division Hospital has now become fully organized by Surgeon KING, medical director of the division. It is under the charge of L. R. STONE, of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, assisted by Dr. CRANE, of the Third Wisconsin Regiment, and Dr. CHITTENDEN, of the Sixteenth Indiana Regiment. The regimental medical reports of last week show a decrease of sickness, and almost a total absence of new cases. The regiments on the river, from the Point of Rocks to Hancock, are much the healthiest of the division. Almost every regiment of the division is building basements to their tents of split logs, the tents themselves forming the roof. This mode has been recommended by the Sanitary Commission as superior to all others, in point of warmth and ventilation. The officers quarters are generally floored and heated with small stoves.

A report gained some credence here yesterday that Gen. STONE had had an engagement opposite Edwards' Ferry, in which he was victorious, but your correspondent has failed to obtain any confirmation of it.

The General Court-martial tried several deserters yesterday, and others under the same charge are before it to-day. It is believed that all will be convicted, and it is likely that some executions will take place.

STATEMENT OF A UNION REFUGEE.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 19.

The *Bulletin*, of this city, has a statement given by a Union refugee from Richmond, who escaped on the claim of being a British subject. There was considerable Union feeling prevalent there. The fugitive belonged to a Union Club, but their rendezvous being discovered, the members were forced to scatter. Twenty-two hundred rebel soldiers were sick at Richmond. The rebels have sunk hulks near Norfolk, rendering all approach to it by water impossible. An attempt was made on Monday last to launch the *Merrimac*, but she stuck on the ways, and could not be moved up or down.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 19.

The First Massachusetts Cavalry, Col. WILLIAMS, visited Boston to-day, from their camp at Readville. The regiment made a splendid appearance, and attracted an immense crowd, covering the sidewalks, balconies, &c., on the route of march. The regiment will soon leave for the seat of war. The Twelfth Maine, and Col. FRENCH's Massachusetts Regiment, are expected to embark in the steamer *Constitution* for the mouth of the Mississippi River.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The three-masted schooner *John S. Williams*, lying at the Government dock, foot of Murray-street, North River, is now loading Government stores for Port Royal, S. C. She will carry about 500 tons, and sail on Saturday, 21st.

THE TRENT AFFAIR.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE BY THE JUBA.

Nature of the Demands Made on the American Government.

BRITISH PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

The London Press on Gen. Scott's Letter.

Messrs. Cobden and Bright put in a Plea for Peace.

From our English files by the *Jura*, which extend to the 5th of December, inclusive, we obtain some additional and highly interesting details of news.

Gen. SCOTT's letter appears to have had a decidedly pacific effect, even on the most belligerent of the British journals.

Both Mr. CORDEN's letter and Mr. BRIGHT's speech at Rochdale, are earnest efforts to maintain peace, and they will not be without effect on the mass of the British people.

In the meantime, however, British preparations for war are being carried out on a large scale. The naval reserve fleet is under orders to prepare for sea, and munitions of war as well as fresh troops, are being forwarded with dispatch, to Canada.

THE INSTRUCTIONS TO LORD LYONS.

From the Scotsman.

The terms and exact character of the instructions sent out to Lord LYONS are kept a close secret; but we learn that amongst those persons in London likely to have the best means of judging, there is a general belief that the amount and form of the reparation *which our Government has felt bound to demand are such as the American Government is not likely to concede.* The most likely, or rather least unlikely, chance of an amicable settlement, so far as can at present be seen, is considered to be *that the Senate, in which there is a majority strongly opposed to Mr. Seward, may, were it only to overthrow him, declare for redress and conciliation.*

From the London Globe.

One of the local journals appears to infer, from the fact of the *Europa* being detained at Queenstown until Monday afternoon, that the Government waited to hear the news brought by the *Persia* before sending off their dispatch to Lord LYONS. The fact is, the dispatch to Lord LYONS was not officially completed in sufficient time to allow the messenger to leave on Saturday night, and the only object of the detention of the *Europa* was to enable the messenger to get on board.

THE BRITISH NAVAL RESERVE.

The following vessels comprise the British naval reserve at Portsmouth, and which, in the event of war with the United States, could be dispatched across the Atlantic at a week's notice to reinforce the squadrons already in American waters. The British fleet already on our coast includes some 44 ships, mounting 837 guns, and manned by 8,509 sailors:

FIRST-CLASS RESERVE.

Vessels.		No. guns.
Duncan	Screw	26
Shannon	Screw	26
Euryalus	Screw	51
Pandora	Screw	4
Vigilant	Screw	4
Stromboli	Paddle-wheel	4
Seven gunboats	Screw	14
Total first-class reserve		329

SECOND-CLASS RESERVE.

Royal Sovereign	Screw	120
Victoria	Screw	121
Prince of Wales	Screw	121
Duke of Wellington	Screw	131
Nelson	Screw	91
Frederick William	Screw	84
Sutlej	Screw	84
Sharpshooter	Screw	4
Plumper	Screw	12
Coquette	Screw	4
Six gunboats	Screw	14
Total second-class reserve		772

THIRD-CLASS RESERVE.

Octavia	Screw	26
Prince Regent	Screw	36
Tribune	Screw	30
Glasgow	Screw	6
Furious	Paddle	14
Nimrod	Screw	4
Roebuck	Screw	4
Fury	Paddle	4
Highflyer	Screw	21
Sparrowhawk	Screw	4
Vulture	Paddle	4
Sampson	Paddle	4
Inflexible	Paddle	4
Cruiser	Screw	4
Nine gunboats	Screw	18
Total third-class reserve		209

SHIPS IN COMMISSION AT PORTSMOUTH.

Edgar	Screw	26
Hero	Screw	26
Warrior	Screw	26
Black Prince	Screw	26
Orpheus	Screw	21
Trafalgar	Screw	21
Chanticleer	Screw	4
Total		150

These figures represent 59 steamships carrying 2,178 guns—the naval force that the British Government has at its immediate command to send to any part of the world.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS OF ENGLAND.

From the London Times, Dec. 5.

The *Defence*, 22,1600 horse power, 3,668, tons, is still in dock at Chatham, but from the energy now shown in fitting her, and the number of hands employed about her, a very short time only will elapse before she is ready for sea. Her crew will be sent to her immediately, and during the time the vessel is being completed they will be employed at Chatham in preparing the screw-frigate *Galatea*, 26, 800 horse-power, for sea. The necessary provision is to be made at Chatham for their accommodation.

In accordance with the orders received at Chatham yesterday, the screw corvette *Pyladea*, 21 guns, 1,87[illegible] tons, and 350-horse power, (nominal,) will be placed in the fourth dock this afternoon, to be brought forward for sea with all dispatch.

The line-of-battle ship *Collingwood*, 80, which has been converted from a sailing ship to a screw steamer, proceeded to the measured mile at the Nore, off Sands, on Tuesday, for the purpose of making a trial trip, for the purpose of testing her machinery. The average rate of speed attained during the several runs was nearly 10 knots per hour. The engines worked very satisfactorily.

Detailed instructions were yesterday forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, directing the following steamers, referred to in the *Times* yesterday, to be prepared with the utmost possible dispatch for active service, viz: the *Severn*, 31; the *Galatea*, 26; the *Barrosa*, 21; the *Zebra*, 17; the *Rosario*, 11; and the *Dragon*, 6. A special report is to be forwarded to the Admiralty, stating the shortest possible time in which the foregoing ships can be made ready for sea, allowing for the increased number of hired mechanics and laborers ordered to be entered. The *Severn*, 51, 500-horse power and 2,767 tons, is now in the steam-basin, and yesterday had her lower masts put in under the masting shears. The dockyard authorities state they will be enabled to complete her and have her ready for sea in the course of three weeks or one month from this date. The *Galatea*, 31 guns, 3,227 tons and 800-horse power, is one of the finest frigates in the Royal Navy. She has been attached to the second division of the steam reserve in the Medway, but has been sent to Chatham, where she will be rigged and fitted. She steamed into Chatham harbor yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the Nore. Immediately on her arrival she was placed under the floating shears, and had her bowsprit put in, and to-day her lower masts will be got on board. The *Barrosa*, 21 guns, 1,700 tons, and 600-horse power, is completely rigged and fitted, and attached to the first-class steam reserve. She can be made ready to proceed to any part of the world in a few days. The *Zebra*, 17 guns, and 200-horse power, (nominal,) is in No. 1 dock, fitting. She is in a very advanced state, is almost completed in her rigging, and, with the exception of painting, [illegible]

guns to be done to her. The *Resorte*, 11-gun sloop, 200-horse power, is attached to the first division of the steam reserve. She is completely rigged and most of her stores are on board, and will be ready for sea in a few days. The *Dragon*, 6, paddle-wheel steamer, 1,056 tons, 360-horse power, is making good defects in the second dock, and from her present condition some time must elapse before she is ready to be commissioned.

MILITARY STORES FOR CANADA.

From the London Observer.

No time has been lost in taking measures for all possible contingencies. The arrangements for increasing the force in Canada are not yet complete, but in a very few hours everything will be settled. In the meantime, a large ship, the *Melbourne*, has been taken up, and is now being loaded at Woolwich with Armstrong guns, some 30,000 Enfield rifles, warm clothing, ammunition, and other stores. It is not impossible that this vessel will be escorted by one or two ships of war. In consequence of the closing of the port of Quebec by frost, it is not unlikely that the *Melbourne* will go to Portland, and that the stores will be conveyed by railway to Quebec, across the State of Maine. The rifles are intended for the Canadian militia. We hear, too, that a strong reinforcement of field artillery will be dispatched forthwith. The present strength of the force in Canada is as follows: The D Battery, First Brigade, Royal Artillery, stationed at Montreal, the Third Battery, Seventh Brigade, and the Fourth Battery, Seventh Brigade at Quebec; the Fifth Battery, Seventh Brigade, and the Sixth Battery, Seventh Brigade, at Halifax; the First Battalion, Seventeenth Regiment, at Quebec; the Fourth Battalion, Sixtieth Rifles, and the Forty-seventh Regiment at Montreal; and the Sixty-second and Sixty-third Regiments at Halifax.

ARTILLERY FOR CANADA.

WOOLWICH, Dec. 4.

This afternoon, at 5 o'clock, Capt. G. H. VESEY, E Battery of Royal Artillery, arrived at Woolwich by railway, from Bristol, under orders to embark to-morrow, at the Royal Arsenal Pier, on board the screw steam-vessel *Melbourne*, for Canada. The force was met at the railway station by several officers and the fine band of the regiment, and immediately marched to the garrison to be quartered for the night. The battery has been made up to the full war strength of 400 rank and file, and comprises six 12-pounder Armstrong guns—a large proportion of the men having been fully instructed in the use of rifled ordnance. The following officers are attached to the battery, viz.: Capt. VESEY, in command; Second Captain, E. F. B. Turner; Lieutenants—G. W. C. Rothe, T. E. Tyler, A. E. England, and Assistant-Surgeon W. T. Morgan, M. D.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS AT THE TOWER.

From the London News, Dec. 5.

The greatest activity has prevailed since Saturday last at the Tower of London, where the whole of the workmen have been engaged from an early hour in the morning until a late hour at night in packing up firearms and every article necessary for active service abroad. On Sunday last the interior of the ancient garrison presented an unusual and bustling appearance, in consequence of an order which had been received from the officials of the War Office to prepare for immediate transmission 25,000 stand of arms, which were packed in boxes containing 30 rifles each, with the usual adjuncts. The men worked throughout the whole of Sunday in packing, and late the same night eight barges were filled with boxes, which were conveyed to Woolwich for shipment to Canada, Quebec and other places. On Monday evening, a similar amount of firearms, &c., was conveyed to Woolwich, and yesterday (Wednesday) preparations were being made for the transmission of every kind of the munitions of war down the river in barges and other craft, which were conveyed by steam-tugs to the several Government depôts, where orders had been received to forward without delay every kind of defensive missile. Additional hands have been employed daily in the various departments of the Tower, which has not assumed such a bustling appearance for many years.

ACTIVITY AT THE DOCKYARDS.

CHATHAM, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

Orders were this morning received at the dockyard directing the immediate entry of fifty additional shipwrights, five caulkers, eight joiners and sixteen smiths. Fifty extra laborers were also ordered to be entered, and a commencement has been made to-day by entering about thirty of the pensioners who were last week discharged from service on board the vessels in ordinary at this port, preference being generally given to this class of men, who are found to be very useful in the yard.

PORTSMOUTH, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

An additional 150 shipwrights, joiners, and blacksmiths (making 350) were ordered to be entered today. A number of men presented themselves, very many of whom were examined and selected, preference, however, being given to those who had previously been discharged from the yard, yet having good characters. It is expected that they will commence work on the *Black Prince* to-morrow. An order was also received to-day for the entry of 180 additional laborers, as much extra work will now be required to carry out the plans proposed. The steam basin, which was only pumped out a few days since, is to be filled again. This will impede the progress of the work of the new dock, but the steam basin will be required, to accommodate the ships to be brought forward and to be placed in an efficient state for the steam reserve, and also for the new gunboats which are to be completed immediately, and which will be brought from Haslar to receive their boilers, &c.; so that a large fleet of these useful vessels will soon be ready for being commissioned, should their services be required. Extra and fresh men are also to be entered for the steam reserve, as many have been drafted to complete the crews of the *Hero*, *Edgar* and *Trafalgar*.

BRITISH DISPARAGEMENT OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

The London *Times* publish a list of American war vessels from our Navy Register, and makes the following comments on their inefficiency:

"Since May last the Federal Government has, it is stated officially, nominally added nearly 100 vessels to this list, a complete account of each of which ought to have reached our Admiralty by the last mail. This supplementary list, however, has not yet arrived, and it is not improbable, considering the present state of our relations with America, that it will not now be sent at all. The omission, however, is a matter of very small importance, as the additional vessels have been officially stated to be all merchant ships bought or chartered by the Government for the conveyance of troops, and only in some few instances fitted with one or two light cannon to assist in blockading the Southern ports. The above list, therefore, in fact, comprises all the actual vessels-of-war belonging to the Federal Government up to the departure of the last mail. The list looks sufficiently well on paper, though, when we come to examine it, its formidable aspect very rapidly disappears. It is not too much to say that the whole of the first portion of the list down to the screw frigates only enumerates the names of old wooden vessels, which can scarcely be counted as forming any part of the effective Federal Navy. The *Pennsylvania*, 120, sounds quite large, though, in reality, this old vessel is as harmless as our own *Victory*. In fact, of the first ten ships of the line which head the catalogue, not one has ever had a gun in her except the *Pennsylvania*, which mounts six. The rest, with the exception of the *Vermont*, are all about the oldest specimens afloat of the very old school of sailing liners. Of the whole ten, four were begun before 1820, and have lain in ordinary ever since, and are, in fact, contemporaries of the clay-colored *Benbows* and *Melpomenes*, that encumber the waters of the Medway and Hamoaze. Four others in this list were commenced in 1815 and 1818, and are still on the stocks, after a lapse of 45 years. The same remarks apply to most of the sailing frigates, some of which were built nearly as far back as 70 years ago, and even the most modern are constructed on the old model as to size. And now we come to the really formidable portion of the Federal navy. The *Niagara* was the first attempt at vessels of this class. It was built by Mr. STEERS, the builder of the far-famed yacht *America*. He, however, like all other yacht-builders, East or West, sacrificed everything to speed, and so it was found on trial that the *Niagara*, a vessel of 4,600 tons, was so deeply immersed that the idea of a main deck battery of 30 huge guns had to to given up entirely, and her armament reduced to 12 11-inch Dahlgren shell guns, all on the spar deck. She is still, however, from her great speed (with steam and sail she can always command from 14 to 15 knots an hour) and her heavy, long-range armament, a formidable cruiser. In their next efforts the American Government were more fortunate, and in the *Lancaster*, *Pensacola*, *Brooklyn*, *Hartford* and *Richmond*, five large and powerful vessels were produced, and sent afloat in 1859. The *Brooklyn* is the best of these, and the type of her class. With great sailing qualities and high steam power, she can go at almost any rate she pleases, and, above all, she carries well an armament of 25 11-inch shell guns of great length. These enormous ordnance very much resemble in outward appearance cast-iron champagne bottles, and their weight is so great with their carriages, (nearly nine American tons,) that the whole of her crew is required to handle one broadside effectively. She, however, and her sisters we have mentioned, would still prove heavy overmatches for any slower and lighter armed vessels of war. The *San Jacinto* was the first experimental vessel of this class, and the *Brooklyn* is the last and best. We may, perhaps, mention that the *Orlando*, 51, and the *Mersey*, 32, two of the largest frigates in the world, were designed and built as a kind of answer to the building of the *Niagara*, while the *Ariadne* and *Galatea* quite compensate to our navy for the *Brooklyn*, and vessels of her class.

The *Times* passes over, as unworthy of consideration, the additions that have been made to our navy during the present Summer. When it receives the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, it will learn that in addition to the figures on which it bases its estimates of our power of maritime resistance, we have now afloat 136 purchased vessels, carrying 518 guns, and 256 newly constructed vessels, all steamships, carrying 256 guns.

From the London Times, Dec. 5.

In our columns of yesterday the public had an opportunity of learning the exact strength of that navy with which, if the American dispute should admit of no better adjustment, we may presently have to cope. The force will not be thought a very formidable one. More than half the list is composed of vessels which we should consider utterly useless, except, perhaps, to be knocked to pieces as targets by our new artillery. Sailing ships have long ceased to count on this side of the Atlantic as effective elements of naval power. Even paddle-wheel steamers are barely thought fit for serious work. We require that all our men-of-war should be propelled by the screw, and are beginning to believe also that they must be built of iron. However, to dismiss the latter condition for the present, and to say nothing of *Warriors* and *Black Princes*, we can hardly find in the whole navy of the Federal States a dozen worthy antagonists. There are just six good screw-frigates and six good screw-sloops, the remainder of the screw fleet being composed of craft—by no means numerous—carrying a... guns or less. There is the whole fleet of the Northern Republic—the whole navy of that Government which is but too probably thinking to beard Great Britain on the seas. The Americans have not got a single efficient line-of-battle ship, and their strength in smaller vessels is hardly appreciable by the side of such a marine as ours. The reserves of a single one of our ports could send out a stronger force in a week or two.

Nevertheless, it would be imprudent in the extreme, not only as a matter of principle, but with special regard to the encounter before us, if we allowed ourselves to despise the power of the Americans at sea. We have done this once before, and we paid the cost of our thoughtlessness. The Americans are enterprising, intrepid, and singularly quick in discerning unexpected chances of advantage. They know exactly where to strike with the greatest effect, and how to make every stroke go as far as possible. It was never their system to maintain great fleets of three-deckers, or to meet an enemy's squadrons in line of battle. Their *Navy List* contains no such officer as an Admiral. They forget, perhaps, that a 90-gun ship of the present day is as nimble as a frigate, but we have no doubt that if they determine on going to war with us they will give our heavy squadrons a wide berth, and concentrate their efforts upon single ships, to which they will give the greatest speed and most powerful armament attainable. These vessels they will send out to cruise for prey, and thus it may possibly happen that while we are infinitely more powerful in aggregate force, and are maintaining apparently a complete supremacy of the sea, our ships may be captured in isolated combats simply because our enemy, weaker upon the whole, is clever enough to be stronger at the points of contact.

This is precisely the system which the Americans practiced so successfully fifty years ago. We were then, as now, far stronger than they. The fleets of the two nations, as maritime Powers, could not be compared with each other, but, as we had another and much more important war upon our hands at the same time, and had been led to undervalue our Transatlantic enemies, we thought their business could be settled by a few of the sloops and frigates which had done us good service in the twenty years last past. The Americans, however, were far ahead of us in such matters. They had seen that sloops and frigates might be built upon models far more formidable than those in use, and they provided themselves accordingly. These new vessels they sent out to engage our old ones, and the results fully justified the speculation. When the British frigate *Macedonian* met the American "frigate" *United States*, it was found that the match between the two vessels was only in name. In tonnage, crew, and weight of broadside the American was more than half as strong again as we were, and so of course, our ship was taken. With smaller vessels it was just the same. The British "sloop" *Reindeer* fell in with and attacked the American "sloop" *Wasp*. It proved that the *Wasp*, a vessel of 539 tons, carried 173 men, and threw 338lb. of shot at a broadside. The *Reindeer*, nominally just a match for her, was of 385 tons, with a crew of 98 and a broadside of 198lb., so that she, too, became a prize to the enemy at a time when we fancied we were ruling the waves without a rival.

These two actions are specimens of the victories of which the Americans boast with perfect justice. It was greatly to their credit that they should have discerned and improved the only chance of success against an antagonist so superior. There is no greater proof of strategy, either on land or at sea, than is given when the weaker of two belligerents renders himself the stronger at the point of attack. NAPOLEON used to compress the whole art of war into that one principle, and the Americans, we may be sure, will endeavor to play again the game which answered so well before. They will avoid collision with us where we are strong, and seek it where we may possibly be weak. All the ingenuity of a most ingenious people will be taxed to discover some point at which we may be found unexpectedly vulnerable, or to devise some new invention which may revolutionize the existing system of naval warfare. It must be confessed that in their own civil war they have not made much display of these resources, but in the years immediately preceding the schism they were not quite unmindful of their principles. The fact is, they set us the example in many of our naval improvements, though they would never incur the expense of developing their own conceptions. The frigates which they launched in 1855, and of which they actually have six, were the productions which set us to work on our *Orlandos* and *Merseys*, and they got a new species of ordnance before we did, though it is hard to believe that the Dahlgren gun is equal to the Armstrong. It is known, too, that they began building a great steam ram on some novel plan, though the project seems to have been abandoned, and at this instant they are preparing for service a "semi-submerged marine battery," which, if it is found equal to carrying anything at all, will carry guns of a calibre quite unparalleled.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that our Admiralty will not be blind to the peculiar conditions by which this combat, if it should be forced upon us, is likely to be characterized. If we have, unhappily, to fight the Americans, we must fight them in their own way, for they will certainly not adapt their proceedings to our convenience. Our great object must be to see that every ship sent to sea is perfect in her way, and complete, for her class, at every point of her armament and equipment. We must not again assume that a "sloop" is a "sloop," though the enemy's "sloop" may be twice as strong as ours. We shall not find our two-deckers useless, but it is highly probable that the brunt of the demand will fall upon heavy frigates and powerful corvettes. Even in the smaller craft we must look most carefully to our work, or we may come across an American "gunboat" throwing far heavier metal than one of the old-fashioned brigs. The Americans, in short, will do little, but they will do that little well. They will spare no pains to equip a few vessels in the best possible manner, and they will trust to chance for thus picking up a few prizes in the very teeth of a foe with whom they cannot cope at large. Such a policy will show their wisdom. Let us show ours by meeting them with their own weapons, and neglecting no precaution, however apparently superfluous, which may save us from being caught at a disadvantage.

VIEWS OF GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER.

From the London Times, Dec. 5.

Gen. SCOTT denies that it was in direct obedience to instructions from the Government at Washington that Commodore WILKES perpetrated the outrage upon our flag. So far, so well. Gen. SCOTT, however, has only denied what no one ever believed. Our Special Correspondent at Washington had, by anticipation, fortified us against giving credence to any such fabrication. He had already told us that the act of the Captain of the *San Jacinto* was his own, and that he had undertaken this enterprise as a means of distinguishing himself. It is not, however, reassuring to find that

share of the Twelfth Georgia Regiment, but give no name.

We also hear that Lieut. REGAN was killed. There are contradictory statements relative to the death of Lieut. LEWIS THOMPSON.

The Northwestern boys behaved most gallantly, and deserve much praise for their heroic conduct. They advanced and attacked the enemy three separate times, and being thus exposed, suffered more heavily than any other troops.

Only two companies of the Fifty-second Virginia Regiment (Col. BALDWIN's,) were engaged in the fight —Capt. SKINNER's and Capt. LILLY's. Several were wounded in these companies, but only one was killed.

FROM BOWLING GREEN AND NASHVILLE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 14, 1861.

Judge HOLLINGSWORTH, a well-known and prominent citizen of Todd County, arrived here yesterday, having succeeded, after considerable difficulty, in getting through the rebel lines. Todd County is southwest of Bowling Green, and on the railroad from that place to Memphis. The Judge has been there ever since the rebel forces entered Kentucky, and has had every opportunity for ascertaining the true state of affairs in that entire region.

The first point a reader, puzzled by the wonderful and diverse stories of BUCKNER's strength, would be apt to ask, if he could personally question some one from that region, would be, "How many men has BUCKNER?" Judge HOLLINGSWORTH states that his effective force is between twenty and twenty-five thousand. At Hopkinsville there are some three thousand more, and there is a small force engaged in fortifying Clarksville, on the Cumberland river. These constitute the entire column opposing the advance of our grand army. On the other line, at Columbus, he places the numbers at not over fifteen or eighteen thousand.

It has been a mooted point whether BUCKNER really has Indians in his army or not. It has often been asserted on what was thought good authority, but Secessionists have always denounced it as a slander, and declared that it was only told to excite prejudice against BUCKNER, and stimulate volunteering. Judge HOLLINGSWORTH sets the matter at rest. *He saw the Indians on the cars*, going up from Memphis to Bowling Green. There were no two or three regiments, however, as the reports have run. How many there may be he cannot tell, but the party he saw going up could not have numbered over 300.

Judge HOLLINGSWORTH does not agree with the opinion that has recently been expressed in some quarters that the rebels, alarmed at our overwhelming numbers, will not make a stand at Bowling Green. He thinks that not only the temper of the troops, but the exigencies of the situation will compel BUCKNER to meet our advancing column there. He dare not retreat without a battle, because he has nothing to fall back upon. If Bowling Green is lost, all is lost, and there is nothing that can resist our march on Nashville. The situation BUCKNER now has is well fortified. If he can successfully resist our superior numbers anywhere, he can do it there. To fall back from his fortifications would be to confess himself beaten without a battle.

The troops there are eager for a fight. They have suffered a great deal, and, in fact, two or three of the regiments are almost mutinous now, on account of their lack of clothing, shoes, etc. Whole companies are destitute of shoes, and go about with their feet wrapped up in rags. The men have been persuaded to bear this by the repeated assurances that they should be speedily led against the enemy. To abandon the scene of their sufferings now, at our advance, without a fight, would provoke a mutiny. The Mississippians and Texans are particularly indignant at their ill-treatment and prolonged inactivity.

There is no place between Bowling Green and Nashville that admits of defence. At Nashville they are making preparations to resist the anticipated attack, and the Judge thinks that if we wait on them till next year, they will probably be able to make a successful defence. They already have gangs of negroes at work throwing up fortifications, but the blacks take it leisurely, and between their deliberate rate of movement and the natural obstacles the situation offers to constructing earthworks, the progress is very slow. On Capitol Hill a few cannon have been mounted, but now there are no defences that would more than momentarily delay our army.

The want of circulating medium causes them great tribulation. Gold and silver are almost unknown, and the only substitutes for money they have are, first, Tennessee Banks, which are 30 to 35 per cent. discount; second, South Carolina bills, which are a good deal worse; and third, Confederate bonds, which they all understand to be worth nothing at all. But even of this currency, such as it is, they have not near enough. They are sadly troubled over the fact that the plates for the Tennessee Banks are all snugly locked up in New-York vaults, where, naturally enough, they have some difficulty in calling for them. If they only had their plates they would soon manufacture money enough for all their wants; but what is one to do for plates, when the whole Confederacy does not contain a single bank-note engraver? Still the Generals have the unfailing resort of the Confederate bonds, and so they "pay," as honest men should, for everything they get.

By the way, speaking of their currency calls up a performance of our Gen. SCHOEPF—to whom all eyes are now turned—in that line, which has never, I believe, been mentioned in the papers. When Gen. SCHOEPF arrived in the neighborhood of London, after the Wild Cat fight, he found that ZOLLICOFFER had been levying on the Union men for [illegible] transportation, &c., and had paid them in Confederate bonds. Imitating an example which Secessionists thought so unexceptionable, Gen. SCHOEPF commenced levying on the Secessionists for similar supplies. Meantime, he assembled the Union men, and, opening an exchange office for their benefit, set at defiance all banking rules by taking the Confederate bonds at par, and supplying the Union men with good Ohio and Indiana money in its stead. Then, when the Secessionists presented their bills, he paid them all off, with the utmost politeness, in their own currency! They didn't know enough to be thankful for the arrangement, but that wasn't his fault.

Judge HOLLINGSWORTH explains how the rebels at Bowling Green and Hopkinsville get their supplies. The entire region north of the Cumberland, and south of the Green River, is unoccupied by our troops. Occasionally a party of our "scouts" is rambling through it, but we have no established posts south of the Green River. This gives the rebels the range of some eight counties, running clear up to the Ohio River, between Henderson and Paducah. With their large force of cavalry they keep constantly scouring this country, "buying," after their fashion of purchase, all the hogs and cattle they can find, and driving them at once to Clarksville, Tenn. There they are killed, packed, and forwarded by rail to Bowling Green. Only last week large droves of hogs were thus brought down from Crittenden and Union Counties, bordering on the Ohio River.

FROM CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.

UNITED STATES STEAMER FLAG, OFF TYBEE ISLAND, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1861.

At 11½, seventeen vessels, whalers from New-London, are inside the bar. These were purchased by the Government for the purpose of being sunk in the channels of various rivers in the South. Thirty have been sent and are now on their mission.

DEC. 5.—One of the whalers, the *Phœnix*, a bark, at 11:20 was run ashore just below the Martello Tower. With one or two others sunk there, a wharf can readily be constructed, over which cannon, wagons, &c., can be expeditiously landed. On the southern breakers there is another sunk, and one on the Ree off the eastern extremity of Tybee Island. This latter will, of course, be of no advantage. She was in a sinking condition and was providentially beached.

Several of our squadron have just arrived from a visit to Warsaw Sound, which is another outlet for running the blockade. They report a battery located there. By referring to *Blunt's American Coast Pilot*, will be found the following: "Warsaw has ten feet on the bar," etc. Yesterday at 1, our vessels found 17 going in, 21 going out, and four fathoms inside, at dead low water. New expeditions are being canvassed, but in what directions, I am not permitted to state. Rest assured that our squadron will press the advantage gained already. To-day the steamer *Augusta*, on the way from Port Royal to "off Charleston," saw a ship off the former place. She was seen from our ship apparently desirous of entering this port. She ran out and spoke the strange sail, which proved to be the *Cheshire*, from Liverpool, with passengers, blankets, and other contraband goods, and with pig-lead in ballast. This was one of the vessels known to have been in the contraband list. She was formerly a Charleston packet. She escaped from that port some months past, and arrived at Liverpool, where she had loaded again for the Southern coast. It would, indeed, surprise you, were I to forward you the list of vessels known to be actually afloat bound for blockaded ports. They are mostly English. Their registers remain unchanged, although they have been purchased by rebels, and, ostensibly, many of them appear to be owned in Halifax. They carry pilots for the Southern coast on board. Cargoes are landed from the British steamers at Halifax for reshipment to the rebel coast.

The British steamship *Bermuda*, which lately arrived in Savannah laden with arms, ammunition, &c., on her exit from this port, was seen by the blockading vessels at that time here stationed, but she flew the French flag and went on her way unmolested. She was brig-rigged, lower part of her funnel black, upper part red, no poop, wheel-house white; was commanded by a Frenchman named TESSIER, had six white boats and four guns. An Eastern fishing smack, laden with quinine, medicines, and other like goods, which attempted to run the blockade, was taken into Port Royal a day or two since.

DEC. 6.—Yesterday the steamer *Alabama* came here from Port Royal. She had left her position off Charleston, to coal up at the former place. Since we left that blockading station seven vessels had been captured, endeavoring to run the gauntlet in Stone Inlet. Two rebel steamers and two schooners ran out and forced the *Alabama* to retreat. This act proves how promptly and efficiently the Government should act.

At 1 P. M. the bark *South America* (old whaler) was run ashore where the *Phœnix* and the *Pittman* lie. A long sea is rolling in from the northward and eastward. These vessels will form a breakwater immediately below the point opposite the Martello Tower.

These old whalers are styled—"The effective blockading squadron of the Atlantic coast." Now the facts are these: The vessels have been driven on shore bow on, in one instance, and stem on in another case, some twenty feet apart. The effect will be, now, either that the swift tide will "wash them" out, or they will "sand" so as to be utterly useless. Had spiling been driven, and the whalers laid "side on" within this inclosure, then a fine wharf might have been had, from the operations of all-provident nature.

DECEMBER 8.—Last evening, at 4:30, the transport steamer *Cahawba* arrived, with 750 troops for the occupation of Tybee Island—one hundred were landed at 8 P. M., to guard the buildings from destruction. This morning, at 10 o'clock, the disembarkation commenced of the [freightage] of the *Cahawba*. The harbor is dotted with whale boats and cutters; horses are lighted overboard and swim shoreward. The troops reached the beach safely; their stores were sent after.

In a late Savannah paper is a long advertisement under the caption, "Cash advances on Cotton." It sets forth "that representations have been made by a number of persons, that cotton planters required small advances to meet emergencies. It is proposed to advance five cents per pound upon cotton, in bales, averaging middling quality, delivered in a brick warehouse, in Macon or Griffin; the cotton there to remain until the blockade is removed, so that it can be fairly sold. For this advance, interest at seven per cent. will be charged; also a commission of two and a half per cent., with warehouse expenses and insurance. This advance will be made by the Mechanics' Savings and Loan Association. Advances to be confined to planters alone for the present, and it will not be desirable for planters to obtain advances beyond their immediate wants. Cotton to be kept insured to the extent of the advances, at cost of the planter."

DEC. 9.—Yesterday a barrel was picked up (floating seaward) from Fort Pulaski; attached to it was a secession flag, on which was printed, "How many of you expect to get home again?"

This evening, at 5 o'clock, the *Seneca*, *Pembina*, *Ottawa*, and other gunboats, came in from Port Royal. At 7:30 a gun was fired from Fort Pulaski, doubtless a signal to the city of the late arrival.

DEC. 11.—About 3 o'clock this morning, the gunboats got under way and stood out to sea; Ossabaw will be visited probably. We learn that Bull's Bay, Edisto, Stonio Inlet, with other points of egress for the Charlestonians, have been blocked up. Beaufort has been garrisoned, Scull Creek has been attended to, and rest assured that, ere another week elapses, the efficiency of our blockading power, will cause the rebels to seek inland shelter.

DEC. 11, 3 P. M.—A skirmishing party of Confederates met a small detachment of our forces, now at Beaufort, who were out scouting. At once our men charged upon the rebels and routed them. In their retreat the valiant Southrons fired the Beaufort Ferry bridge, which was entirely consumed. Gen. WRIGHT, of the Union forces, hearing the reports of distant rifles, immediately advanced at the head of a regiment. The enemy had vanished.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of Nov. 23, has the official report of the assessed valuation of the city, the total reaching $129,255,000. The real estate of non-residents is of the value of $11,000,000. The amount of money at interest is $17,277,000. Number of slaves owned in the city, 11,329.

At the recent election in Texas, the vote cast was about 60,000. F. R. LUBBOCK was elected Governor by one hundred and twenty-four plurality over EDWARD CLARK.

Nearly one hundred emigrants from Missouri, with their households and negroes, had reached Texas.

We have had statements, by refugees from Nashville, of the terrible sickness prevailing in the rebel army at Bowling Green. Similar stories are told by the rebels in regard to the Federal army in Kentucky. The following is an extract of a Nashville letter in the *Picayune*:

"A gentleman direct from Elizabethtown reports the Federals, 4,000 strong, have advanced to Bacon Creek, and that the small-pox, of a virulent type, and the black measles, are raging at a fearful rate among them. Also, that the Federals at Muldraugh's Hill, in large numbers, are dying daily."

A number of funerals of officers of the rebel army, killed at the battle of Belmont, took place at New-Orleans during the last week in November.

The *Picayune* copies a column and a half from the Savannah papers, eulogistic of the conduct and daring of the rebel Mosquito Fleet at the taking of Port Royal.

A house in New-Orleans belonging to Gen. HARNEY had been confiscated.

The *Picayune* expresses the opinion that the German FRESNEL, arrested for bragging of a secret society in that city of Abolitionists, five thousand strong, is insane, and should be sent to a lunatic asylum.

The following paragraph we take from the *Picayune*:

MR. HAND, THE MILLIONAIRE.—MR. HAND, the mysterious traveler, the alleged Lincoln spy, the millionaire, the citizen of Georgia, and the supposed President of two societies of Abolitionists in New-York, was a much embarrassing man for our authorities. Arrested by the Mayor, on the strength of a denunciatory telegram from Chattanooga, he was handed over to the Governor, who turned him over to the PROVOST Marshal, who passed him over to another functionary, who gave him in charge to Mr. THOMAS B. ADAMS, who took him up to Augusta, in Georgia, and handed him over to the Mayor there, who, not knowing what to do with the prisoner, telegraphed yesterday to the Mayor here, asking him what the charge was against the prisoner? Mr. MONROE replied the prisoner was a spy. His Honor might have added good-humoredly he had sent him to his colleague in order to give him the *Hand* of fellowship; for Mr. HAND professes to be a Georgian. We must say that during all his stay in New-Orleans, he was allowed to live at the St. Charles Hotel. As to the rumor that he was going to be sent before a Court-martial, and most probably sentenced to be shot, it was entirely groundless.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The sloops of-war *Macedonian* and *Constellation* have been ordered to be refitted and cruise in foreign seas, for the protection of American commerce. The *Constellation* is a 22-gun sloop, rebuilt at Norfolk in 1854. She was last on duty on the Mediterranean Station in 1857-'58, under the command of Capt. CHAS. H. BELL. She should not require much refitting to make her sea-worthy. The *Macedonian*, also a 22-gun sloop, was rebuilt at Norfolk in 1836, and has been lying in ordinary at Boston for some time past. She will require a thorough overhauling.

The business at the Brooklyn Navy-yard does not appear to have been at all affected by the adverse tone of the news from Great Britain. The ordinary routine work was pushed on as rapidly as possible, but beyond that nothing was done. The movements at the yard were as follows:

The purchased brig *Ohio* arrived, to be armed and put into commission. She is intended for the blockading fleet, and is pierced for four 32-pounders. The steamer *Western World* hauled down the yard to receive her armament, which will consist of two 32-pounders and one Parrott gun. The bark *Pursuit* left the yard and anchored off the Battery, where she will remain until she receives her powder from the magazine on Ellis' Island. The steamer *E. B. Hale* also went off the Battery for the same purpose. The sloop-of-war *Oneida* hauled down the yard, under the shears, to receive her masts. She will be rigged as a three-masted schooner. The new side-wheel steamer *Octorara* has been coppered, and the guards of her wheels are nearly finished.

Commander PORTER's office has been removed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard to No. 152 South-street, New-York. Commander PORTER is the President of the Naval Examining Board.

The prize-ship *Cheshire*, of Liverpool, Eng., arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday, in charge of Prizemaster HEATH, of the United States gunboat *Augusta*. She was captured off the Tybee Island, on the 6th inst. The *Cheshire* has a valuable cargo of coffee, salt and army blankets. She was cleared for Nassau, N. P., but could not give any satisfactory reason for being so far out of her course as she was when captured.

The purchased steamer *Patomska* was expected to be put into commission yesterday, but could not get ready in time.

The transport *Ocean Queen*, with army stores for Port Royal, will sail on Sunday, and the schooner *G. P. Williamson* is loading, at the foot of Murray-street, North River, with a similar cargo, for Hilton Head.

The chartered bark *Eagle* sailed yesterday evening, with ordnance and commissary stores for Col. BROWN, at Fort Pickens.

Following is a correct list of the officers of the United States steamer *Quaker City*:

JAMES MADISON FRAILEY, Commander; S. L. Breese, Lieutenant; Tolford Dunham, H. L. Blanchard, O. S. Brock, Acting Masters; J. J. Brownlee, Acting Surgeon; H. J. Bullay, Acting Paymaster; Corrin F. Smith, Commander's Clerk; G. W. Farren, First Assistant-Engineer; I. L. Peake, Second Assistant-Engineer; I. Tennant, T. Slater, P. Robinson, Third Assistant-Engineers; L. H. Livingston, D. H. Darnel, C. A. Crawford, Master's Mates; W. H. Hamilton, Gunner.

PASSENGERS—Commander John De Camp, Lieut. Wm. M. Gamble.

The purchased bark *Pursuit* was formally put into commission a day or two since. The following is a correct list of her officers:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant in command, David Case; Acting Master and Executive Officer, E. Lewis; Acting Master, Robert Spavin; Acting Assistant-Surgeon, J. T. Adams; Acting Assistant-Paymaster, G. C. Taylor; Acting Master's Mates, J. C. Hamlin, Van Buren Blinn, C. R. Harris and J. H. Barry.

The *Pursuit* carries an armament of six 32-pounders, and a crew of ninety men.

The following is a list of the officers attached to the United States ship *Vandalia*, which sailed Dec. 17 to rejoin the squadron of Commodore DUPONT:

F. S. HAGGERTY, Commander; Wm. D. Whiting, First Lieutenant and Executive Officer; J. N. Quackenbush, Second Lieutenant; A. C. Gorgas, Surgeon; Geo. Y. Shepley, Assistant Surgeon; R. Parks, Assistant Paymaster; Wm. W. Grozier, Acting Master; F. Dickinson, Acting Master; F. H. Bacon, Master's Mate; David Mason, Master's Mate; C. N. Hicks, Master's Mate; P. J. Miller, Boatswain; Wm. Cheney, Gunner; William Rodgers, Sailmaker; Wm. J. Finnegan, Captain's Clerk; H. J. Gleason, Paymaster's Clerk.

It has been decided upon that the battalion of regulars, five companies of the Third Infantry and two of the Tenth, under the command of Brig.-Gen. GEORGE STKES, shall remain in Washington during the Winter to act as the main patrol, and to guard prisoners.

Commodore PAULDING has issued an order, which will be strictly enforced, that all commanders and other officers attached to vessels in commission must remain on board their respective vessels as soon as they are put into commission, unless they have special leave of absence. This is an entirely new order, which the exigencies of the service have called for.

GEORGE H. COOPER is ordered to the Navy-yard as First Lieutenant. He is a native and citizen of New-York, and was appointed from that State on the 4th of August, 1837. Since then he has been at sea 16 years—the remainder of his time being spent on shore, chiefly on duty. Lieut. DE HAVEN, who, for the last few months, has been acting as First Lieutenant at the Navy-yard, has been ordered to the first-class screw steamer *Colorado*.

The new wooden barracks built near Fort Hamilton are capable of accommodating three thousand men, and also contain space enough for drilling several companies at once.

Another detachment of regulars arrived on Tuesday from California, and were dispatched to Washington at once without landing in the City. There is now only one Company of the Sixth Infantry and three or four Companies of the Third Artillery, in California.

In view of the possibility of a war with England, it would be advisable to have the forts in New-York Harbor efficiently manned. There are now at Fort Hamilton upwards of 700 men of the Twelfth Infantry, who have been drilled for some time at infantry drill, and should be tolerably far advanced. They should at once be practiced at the barbette and case-mate guns. The other forces in the harbor are, 60 men at Fort Lafayette, 50 on Bedloe's Island, and about 350 serviceable men on Governor's Island. These also should be taught the artillery drill. There are also about 60 Texan soldiers at West Point who could be brought into active service.

The purchased steamer *Western World* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard Wednesday, to be armed and put into commission. This steamer formerly plied between New-York and Albany.

The United States gunboat *Chippewa*, Capt. BETSON, having received all her stores, has hauled into the stream.

The steamer *Norwich* and the gunboat *Owasco* are filling up with coal, preparatory to going into commission.

The new side-wheel steamer *Octorara* is in the dry dock, being coppered.

The new sloop-of-war *Oneida* is rapidly advancing toward completion. She will soon be ready to receive her spars.

A great number of workmen has been put on the steamer *Sumter*, in order to have her ready for sea at the earliest possible moment.

The sloop-of-war *Preble* was at Atchafaya Bay, on the 28th of November, all well.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE ALLOTMENT SYSTEM, AS PASSED BY THE ALDERMEN, CONCURRED IN—A. V. STOUT, TREASURER—$3,000 TO BE PAID FOR A COMPILATION OF LAWS RELATIVE TO THE CITY.

After the reading of the minutes, and the production and reference of some petitions, a resolution was passed directing the Comptroller to pay CALVIN CAMPBELL the sum of $2,000 for damage done to his premises, by altering the grade of a portion of Ninth-avenue. On motion, however, of Mr. ORTON, the paper was reconsidered, and referred to the Counsel of the Corporation, as there was an important law question involved.

Councilman ORTON, from the Committee on National Affairs, asked to be discharged from any further consideration of the ordinance organizing the allotment system, the Joint Committee having unanimously decided to concur in the action of the Board of Aldermen by reinserting the name of ANDREW V. STOUT. The paper was accordingly so amended, but on the question of concurrence 17 voted in favor, and 5 in the negative, thereupon the Chair (Mr. JONES) decided that 18 votes were required, as the expenditure of money was involved, and accordingly it was declared lost. After some discussion, Mr. LENT appealed from the decision of the Chair, which was reversed by a vote of 13 to 9, and the concurrence was adopted, the President giving notice that he would put in a protest.

The Board then took up "General Orders," and having dispensed with Mr. BARNEY's plan, of each member calling in turn, managed to get through with a great many, but none of special public importance—many of them dating back weeks, and some even months, since first acted on. A report in favor of causing a compilation of the State Laws, relative to the City, up to 1861, paying $3,000 therefor, was opposed by Mr. ORTON as a piece of wanton and unnecessary extravagance, and which would lead to an additional expenditure of at least $12,000 more for publishing. It was lost for want of a constitutional vote, and reconsidered. A resolution to pay each of the Assistant Clerks of the Board $250 for extra services to the Committees, was, on motion of Mr. PINCKNEY, postponed indefinitely, much to the surprise of the mover. Several papers proposing the laying down of Belgian pavement were concurred in; among them West-street, and Pearl-street from Fulton-street to Peck-slip, one-half the expense to be borne by property-owners. After disposing of considerable routine business, the Board granted the permission asked for by the Independent Telegraph Company, but with stringent provisions, (proposed by Mr. GROVER,) as to the mode of laying the poles, &c., the whole to be secured by a contract with the City, to be drawn by the Counsel to the Corporation.

Adjourned.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SCHOOL-HOUSE FOR THE NINETEENTH WARD—THE SLANDERS OF THE HERALD—EQUALIZATION OF TEACHERS' SALARIES.

At a regular meeting of this Board Wednesday the School officers of the Nineteenth Ward were authorized to purchase three lots of ground on the south side of Forty-second-street, 130 feet east of Third-avenue, at a cost not exceeding $7,500, for the erection of a school-house.

The report of the Committee on the Award of Contracts for furnishing supplies to the Schools, was presented and adopted. The awards are made to thirty-two different firms. Mr. WARREN desired, in connection with this report, to call the attention of the Board (and he hoped the reporters would note what he said) to a lying statement in the *Herald*, that the advertisement inviting proposals for supplies was only published in the corner of an obscure paper, and intimating that the Committee—consisting of himself, Mr. DAVENPORT, Mr. GUNTHER and Mr. MACKEAN—were in league with certain booksellers to make money out of the contracts by concealing the advertisement. In answer to this base insinuation, he would state that the advertisement was inserted conspicuously for two weeks in the TIMES, *Tribune*, *Evening Post*, and *Transcript*. In his opinion, it was an outrage that any paper should be permitted to make such charges, and indulge in such slanderous personalities without a particle of foundation for its statements. The statement was a base lie, and BENNETT knew it to be a lie when he made it. To-morrow he would probably lampoon the Committee again, but for one, he despised his assaults and only felt contempt for their author.

Mr. WATERBURY thought the Committee deserved thanks for their generosity in advertising exclusively in Republican papers. [Laughter.]

Mr. WARREN replied that the reason they did so was because the Republican papers had the largest circulation. The only Democratic paper that had any circulation was the *Herald*, and that was merely an organ of FERNANDO WOOD.

The report of the Committee relative to the equalization of the salaries of teachers was then taken up and adopted by sections. The subject has engaged the attention of the Board since March last, and has caused much excitement among those interested. The leading features of the system, as amended and adopted, are as follows:

SEC. 132. The maximum annual salaries paid to principals and Vice-Principals in schools shall not exceed the following sums:

To Principals of Male Grammar Schools...	$1,500
To Principals of Female Grammar Schools.....	750
To Principals of Primary Schools and Departments.....	600
To Vice-Principals of Male Grammar Schools	1,100
To Vice-Principals of Female Grammar Schools	550
To Vice-Principals of Primary Schools or Departments.....	450

and no other salary will be allowed in any department which shall be as great as that of Vice-Principal.

Salaries of assistant teachers to be based on the aggregate sum of $15 per pupil in the male grammar schools; $10 per pupil in the female grammar schools, and $6 per pupil for primary schools, in each ward; which aggregate sum is to be appropriated by the Trustees, under certain restrictions.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

The following is the weekly statement to the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections; Number on hand Dec. 7, 7,534; admitted since, 1,887; being a total of 9,721; of whom there died, 43; discharged, 1,400; sent to Blackwell's Island, 371; to Sing Sing, 8; total, 1,821; leaving still in charge, 7,900; an increase of 66 over last week. Out of 501 vagrants and disorderly persons committed from 6th to 19th of December 232 had been sent up ten times, 15 thirty times, 10 forty times, 6 fifty times, and 4 had been inmates of the institutions *one hundred times*.

THE WALTON-MATTHEWS MURDER.

Continuation of the Trial of Charles Jefferds—Interesting New Testimony—Extraordinary Alleged Confessions of Jefferds.

COURT OF SESSIONS—BEFORE HON. JUDGE HOFFMAN.

THURSDAY—SECOND DAY.

The trial proceeded at 10½ o'clock this morning, District-Attorney WATERBURY examining witnesses for the prosecution.

John E. Costegan was sworn: Live at No. 1 Atlantic-street; am superintending business for my brother at the Union Hotel, South Ferry; the house is fifty or sixty feet from the Atlantic Ferry; Jefferds engaged a room at the house about seven or eight days before the murder—engaged the room for a week; my brother shut up the house, the night of the murder, about ten minutes past twelve; I went up stairs about that time, and was in my room about ten minutes, when I heard Jefferds come in.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Think I looked at the clock before going up stairs; saw Jefferds early in the day; he had on dark clothes.

Direct Resumed—I am sure his clothes were black that he had on that day.

To the District-Attorney—I did not see him have a trunk at our house.

Mrs. Costegan sworn: Am mother of the last witness; recollect I let Jefferds in the night of the murder; as near as I can judge it was between quarter and half-past twelve.

To Mr. Brady—He hastened in very suddenly, saying, "I had liked to have been locked out;" he passed up stairs and said something to one of my sons; noticed nothing particular about him when he came in; he had black clothes on when he came in—the same suit as in the morning; on Sunday he took dinner, but ate little; he then went and sat by the window, and read the paper until two o'clock; said hardly a word to any one.

Officer Robert H. Quackenbush, sworn: I have made the journey from the corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue; started at eleven o'clock and twenty minutes P. M., down Third-avenue to Seventeenth-street, through Seventeenth-street to Irving-place, through Irving-place to Sixteenth-street, through Sixteenth-street to Fourth-avenue, through Fourth-avenue to Nineteenth-street; I got there at eleven o'clock and twenty-four minutes, waited eight minutes for a car, and rode down to the Park; reached the Park at eleven o'clock and fifty-five minutes; went quickly to the South Ferry, and reached there at twelve o'clock and three minutes; the boat left at twelve o'clock and fourteen minutes, and touched Brooklyn side at twelve o'clock and twenty-one minutes.

To Mr. Brady—Think I made pretty good time; was not stopped by any one; have been a fireman; was not told at what rate to go—only to run.

Officer Glass, sworn—This witness performed the same journey, starting at 11:22 the same night and reaching Brooklyn at 12:22.

Officer Jacob H. Folshaw, sworn—This officer made the same journey, starting at 11:25 on the same night, and reached Brooklyn at 12:23.

Robert A. Schultzy sworn—Am employed at No. 424 Broadway, at Alfred Woodham's gun and pistol store; I have known the prisoner three years; I sold him an American Adams pistol; it was the same style of pistol as that. [Pistol shown—the same that was found in the garden corner of Sixteenth-street, on April 30, 1860.]

To Mr. Brady—Those pistols are manufactured at Chicopee Falls, Mass.; there were many of them manufactured; they are made by machinery—two sizes; there is no mark by which I can distinguish that pistol; the District-Attorney exhibited this pistol to me about two weeks ago; was present about a year ago, when Coroner Jackman asked Mr. Waterman if he had sold a pistol like that within two weeks; Mr. Waterman said no; I was asked no questions at that time, and said nothing; I was not examined at the last trial; I had sold Mr. Jefferds two pistols beside that; one was a Warner's pistol—an infringement on Colt's; the other was a Colt's new model; the last was when he came out of prison.

Hartshorn W. Gilhlan sworn—Reside at No. 185 Third-avenue.

This witness detailed the incidents of the pursuit of the murderer, and the shooting of Matthews. No new points were developed in his testimony.

C. F. Bellabella, sworn—This witness testified to finding the pistol in the garden of his house in Union-square, corner of Sixteenth-street, the day after the murder; the pistol shown (the Adams) looks like the one.

Wm. M. Betts, sworn—This witness resides at Cutchogue, L. I., and detailed the familiar incidents of his acquaintance with Jefferds in the Summer of 1860; Jefferds left his house on the Saturday previous to the murder, saying he was going to Delaware or somewhere; he came back Monday, June 25, and staid until Thursday, the 28th, when he left with witness and went to the City, taking his things with him; as the stage was about starting Jefferds said, "I have forgotten my pistol that I let you have;" it was a five or six-barrel pistol; it was neither of the pistols shown, (the Adams and Colt;) witness detailed the conversation he had with Jefferds the day after the murder, when Jefferds said he threw his pistol overboard, or threw it away, because he was suspected of the murder and did not wish to have a pistol found upon him.

To Mr. Brady—The pistol he gave me had a smooth handle, and was silver mounted. [The Adams pistol found in the garden has a rough handle, and is not mounted.]

The witness detailed his conversation with Jefferds about giving himself up, and the incidents connected with the surrender.

George S. Devancen, proprietor of the Union Hotel, Brooklyn, testified to the presence of Jefferds at his house on the day of the murder. Jefferds came home on the night of the murder from quarter to half-past twelve. The next day he came down about nine or ten o'clock; he read the *Herald* and *Dispatch*; after reading the papers he conversed about the Harden murder in New-Jersey; asked me if I did not think Harden ought to be skinned alive and salted for committing such a crime; after that he conversed about the Hicks murder; we went out walking that afternoon, and Jefferds told me his name was Charles Jackson; on Monday, in the presence of Mr. Betts, he told me his real name, saying the reason he had not given it before was that he did not wish to be locked up.

To Mr. Brady—When Jefferds went to New-York on the day of the murder he had on black clothes and a Panama hat; when he came home that night he appeared in good humor; I noticed no flush in his manner; when Jefferds came in on the night of the murder he had on the dark clothes and Panama hat that he wore when he left in the morning.

John J. Lynch, sworn—I resided at No. 2 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn; was introduced to Jefferds on Sunday, July 1, 1860; he gave his name as Jackson; we were sitting on the stoop alone, and Jefferds asked me if I had a mother or sister injured by a man, and I should kill him, did I think they would hang me; I said "No, they don't hang anybody any more;" he said two or three times, "They would hang you like a dog;" he had been reading the *Herald* just before he made the remark.

Mrs. Sarah Walton sworn.—Am mother of the deceased Walton; known the prisoner Jefferds about three years. He and my son had a disagreement, and my son asked him to leave the house.

Mary Walton daughter of the deceased John Walton, testified that she first became acquainted with Jefferds when her father married Jefferds' mother. Jefferds, about a year after the marriage, and two years before my father's death, threatened my father's life. He said he "would blow his brains out." Witness testified to Jefferds' conduct on another occasion when she thought he said he would blow her father's brains out. She would not be sure. Her father went for a policeman who came and took Jefferds away.

To Mr. Brady.—I believe Charles Jefferds came to live at the house after the threats; Jefferds did say on the occasion of one of the threats, that "if he didn't treat his mother well he would or might blow his brains out."

The witness corroborated her testimony as given at the last trial.

Officer John Monroe, sworn.—This witness identified the pistol found by Mr. Dellabella in the garden corner of Sixteenth-street and Union-square.

Anson Herrick testified that no account of the murder appeared in the *Sunday Atlas* of July 1.

Jackson Corsa, formerly a policeman, testified to the arrest of Jefferds in 1859, about the time of the holidays, on complaint of Mr. Walton, who charged him with threatening his life.

Judge Quackenbush testified to the complaints made by Walton against Jefferds.

To Mr. Brady.—The date of one complaint was February, 1859. Jefferds was not before me on that complaint.

To Mr. Waterbury.—The substance of Mr. Walton's complaints was that Jefferds had threatened his life.

Dr. Alexander N. Gunn, sworn.—Was Mr. Walton's family physician for twenty-five years; Mr. Jefferds called upon me on one occasion to get me to see his mother who was very ill; he told me his mother had married a d—n scoundrel, who treated her (his mother) like a brute. He said either that Mr. Walton deserved to be shot down, or he would shoot him down; I am not sure which; I think he showed a pistol at the time; his remark was to the effect that Walton deserved to have his brains blown out.

To Mr. Brady—I am not certain that Jefferds had a pistol. [Mr. Brady excepted to all of Dr. Gunns' testimony.]

William T. Walton, sworn—As near as I can tell, in the Summer of 1859, heard Charles Jefferds, in my brother's store; Charles had a pistol in his hand: he stated that he had put a hole into a sherry quarter-cask across the yard; he stated that that was the pistol that he would have used on my brother; he and a young man with him were bragging of their skill; I saw Charles Jefferds on Saturday, Nov. 16, last, in my office, about seven o'clock, at No. 32 New-Bowery; first saw him standing on the sidewalk, and appeared to be speaking about me to another person—Officer Moore; he pointed in and made different gestures; they came into the store and passed down to the middle; Officer Moore asked, "Can we have a drink?" they both went away to the centre of the store; do not know whether they got the drink; Charles came up to the cash window and threw a fifty-cent piece in; I passed it back and told him I did not want his money; he said then, "Do you know who I am? I am Charles Jefferds, the man who murdered your brother, and I can shoot you as quick as I shot him;" he stepped back, and opened his coat and drew a pistol; Officer Moore sprung upon him; they had a scuffle and the officer took the pistol away from Charles; Charles came up to the cash window again and said, "You are the man that kept me in prison for a whole year;" he then said that he had been tried and acquitted for the murder of John Walton; he then went out with the officer; they soon came back; Charles came up to the window and said, "Bill, why are you so down on me; I know I murdered your brother, but I did not do it because I hated him;" I do not know whether he said he was compelled to do it, or had to do it, but he made some such remark as that; he then said, "Bill, if you will come down with the dimes, I will give you information that will be worth more than $10,000 to you;" he said that he could give me information concerning trials that were on hand, or that he had evidence in these trials that would be worth this amount of money; Officer Moore soon came back and showed me a pistol; he wanted me to look at it; that is the pistol (the Colt;) Charles then wanted the pistol; I handed it to him: I asked him if that "was the pistol that done the deed?" he said "No," that the District-Attorney had the pistol; I asked him where he bought it; he said, "in Maiden-lane; I then said, "Charley, you have been tried for the murder of John Walton, and acquitted, and cannot be tried again, I would very much like to know how the deed was done;" he said he didn't care who knew it, that he had been acquitted, and that was the end of it; he said that he first went over to the Eighteenth-street store, saw John Walton sitting on a barrel; he was laughing and talking to one of the men; he left there, and went toward Third-avenue, and as John Walton came up he stepped out and shot him, and that he (Walton) fell forward, and as he done so, he (Jefferds) took hold of him to save him falling on his face; as he done so, Richard Pascall told him to let go, and "run, or he would be caught;" he then told me that, five days before, (the 16th of November,) he had had a quarrel with his mother; he said that he wanted a thousand dollars from her, and he demanded it as his right; he said the consideration for doing the deed was $2,000, and that she (his mother) wanted to deduct James T. Brady's expenses out of that; we had considerable more conversation, but that is about the substance of all that he said.

Mr. Brady—You had better give it all, for I shall certainly ask you.

The Witness—He said he shot my brother like a dog. The information he offered to give was as to the suits of his mother against the estate of John Walton; that he had information to settle the dower case. He said that his mother was to give him $2,000 for killing Walton; he said he didn't know what Jim Brady would say about his going back on the old woman; he said his mother had called him a loafer, and said he deserved hanging, and that he told her that if he hung, he would hang her; that he told her he could go to William Walton (witness), and get

The New-York Times.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ZAMPILLA'S ROSTATION—L'OGRE, OR LE PETIT JEAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—UP AT THE HILLS—YOU CAN'T MARRY YOUR GRANDMOTHER.

WINTER GARDEN—LAKES OF KILLARNEY—CUSTOMS OF OUR COUNTRY—THE IRISH LION.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

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EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—GIGNOUX'S INDIAN SUMMER—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

At the date of our latest dispatches from Washington, last night, it was believed that Lord LYONS had not yet made any official communication to the Secretary of State regarding the Slidell and Mason affair. A number of private letters' however, had been received from England, which were generally similar in tone to the English Press.

The rebels on the Upper Potomac, not satisfied with their former experiences with Col. GEARY, yesterday made another essay against him, and again met with a most humiliating reverse. A rebel battery of three guns, flanked with about two hundred infantry, suddenly commenced shelling Col. GEARY'S encampment. They were soon replied to by the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment Battery, the first shell from which disabled one of the rebel guns. The action continued about half an hour, and resulted in the complete rout of the rebels, with about fourteen killed and many wounded. A house in which a number of rebels were concealed was subsequently shelled by a battery, and a number were killed. Not a man was hurt on our side.

Gen. POPE, by his recent operations in Missouri, is certainly maintaining his reputation as an able and energetic officer. Dispatches were yesterday received from him at headquarters, in St. Louis, which announce that by a forced march on Wednesday, he succeeded in getting between two considerable bodies of rebels, in Johnson and Clinton Counties respectively. Hearing of his approach, the rebels beat a hasty retreat towards Rose Hill, leaving behind them all their baggage, arms, munitions, &c. A strong body of cavalry and a section of artillery were then thrown forward in pursuit, when the rebels scattered in every direction, but principally towards the South. Not to be balked, however, Gen. POPE forced a cavalry reconnoissance to within fifteen miles of Osceola, and succeeded in capturing some three hundred of the flying rebels, who were endeavoring to join PRICE. All this appears to have been done without firing a gun. Gen. POPE also ascertained that PRICE has only eight thousand troops at Osceola.

Our advices from Kentucky indicate the probability that a battle has been fought near Somerset, between Gen. SCHOEPF and the rebel ZOLLICOFFER. The latter had marched out to give battle, and was confident of success.

An officer who arrived in Washington from Budd's Ferry, yesterday, reported that the rebels have erected, opposite Maryland Point, another battery of six heavy guns, which commands the river. On Wednesday night it destroyed a sloop which was attempting to pass it. The troops at Budd's Ferry have erected huts, and made themselves comfortable Winter quarters.

By the arrival of the United States steamer *S. R. Spaulding* at Fortress Monroe, we have advices from Port Royal to Sunday last. There is little new, however, to report. The National forces were in full and undisturbed possession of Beaufort, and no mention is made of their having had any difficulty in occupying the place. Large quantities of cotton were being gathered and conveyed to the coast, preparatory to shipment. The *Spaulding* touched at Hatteras on her way up. Nothing had occurred there to disturb the usual monotony, excepting the seizure of Senator SIMMONS' schooner, the *Charity*, which recently started on a trading voyage to Port Royal. She was seized by the *Stars and Stripes* for some informality in her papers, and sent to New-York. The Captain and crew arrived at Fortress Monroe in the *Spaulding*, very indignant at the treatment to which they have been subjected.

The New-Orleans *Delta*, of Nov. 25, says that 1,800 families were supplied at the free market on the preceding day—an increase of one hundred families during a single week. The *Delta* also says: "The Federal troops are near to Little Rock, where they can fit out an expedition, and descending the Arkansas River, will capture New-Orleans, leaving Gens. PILLOW and POLK behind them."

The prigging FLOYD, we learn from the Richmond *Dispatch*, has been ordered from the scene of his vigorous exploits in Western Virginia, to Bowling Green, Ky., and has taken his ragged army with him. This movement, the *Dispatch* states, leaves a great portion of Virginia at the mercy of the National forces, and the effect upon the temper of the people is very much feared.

The administration of the oath of allegiance to the city and county functionaries of St. Louis closed on Saturday last. The Coroner, the Port Warden, the Public Administrator and five of the Justices of the Peace, refused to subscribe the oath. All the other officers, over a hundred in number, took it. The offices of those refusing will be at once declared vacant.

The Missouri *Republican* says that in that State there is no possibility, whatever the inclination may be, of paying the National tax. "No power whatever can collect it or enforce its collection, and our representatives should ask of Congress to relieve us from this burden for this year, and until we can recover somewhat of our accustomed prosperity. Whenever that takes place, the tax will be paid promptly." In Maryland, too, they do not propose to collect the tax, but to pay it by means of a State loan. If the poor people of these States are unable to pay this war tax, it should be at once levied on the rich slaveholding Secessionists.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented a number of petitions, numerously signed, for the emancipation of the slaves, loyal masters to be compensated. A petition was presented by Mr. WADE from citizens of Ohio, asking for the appointment of Gen. FREMONT as Lieutenant-General. Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, offered a resolution, which he accompanied with a speech, that the war has been forced upon the country by the rebels without provocation, with the purpose of destroying the Union and the Constitution, and ultimately the democratic form of government. The resolution of the House to adjourn until the 6th of January was taken up, and debated until the Senate found itself without a quorum, when, of course, nothing was done with it.

In the House, the Secretary of War was requested to furnish a statement of the cost of transportation of arms, etc., to the country west of the Alleghanies since May last. The bill extending the provisions of the bounty act, passed in July last, to those soldiers who entered the service under the first proclamation of the President, was laid on the table. A bill making an appropriation for the construction and repair of fortifications was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Consideration of the bill providing for the construction of twenty iron-clad steam gunboats was resumed, and it was passed after some debate as to the method of construction. A bill to promote the efficiency of the Dead Letter-office, based upon the recommendations of the Postmaster-General, was passed. A bill to abolish the franking privilege was also reported from the Post-office Committee, but it was postponed until the second Tuesday in January. The Committee on Elections were instructed to report whether any member of the House is holding other office under the Government. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed.

GENERAL NEWS.

The screw steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. BROOKS, which left Liverpool at noon on the 4th, and Queenstown on the 5th inst., arrived here late last night. Her advices are anticipated by the *Jura*, full extracts from whose mails we give elsewhere.

The ship *Cheshire*, Capt. CRAIG, from Liverpool Oct. 10, was captured as a prize about the 6th inst. by the U. S. steamer *Augusta*, Capt. PARROTT. The *Cheshire*, it is stated, ran the blockade at Savannah, and discharged her cargo at Liverpool, where she loaded with coffee, salt, crockery, medicines, army blankets and other articles of which the rebels are in great need. From her position and movements it was apparent that she was about to violate the blockade, and she was accordingly seized and sent to this port in command of Prize-Master HEATH. She was towed to the Navy-yard, and her crew delivered to the custody of the United States Marshal.

Through rebel channels, we receive later intelligence from Northern Mexico, from which it appears that affairs there are just as unsettled as ever. CARVAJAL, who has already made his name famous for his exploits there, attacked the City of Matamoras on the 20th ult. Great carnage is said to have taken place, and it was doubtful which party had the advantage.

WENDELL PHILLIPS delivered an address, last evening, in the Cooper Institute, to one of the largest audiences ever gathered in that building. His subject was the war, which he considered in its various aspects—its cause and its cure, together with the evils to be feared and avoided at its conclusion. The cause of the war was not, in his opinion, the disappointment of a few ambitious politicians—it was Slavery; and emancipation he considered absolutely necessary to its successful prosecution and conclusion. For the first time in a quarter of a century he was a Union man. During all that time he had hated the Union. He had hated the Union while it made the white man a hypocrite, and the black man a slave. Now he stood by it, when he saw that it must mean justice, if it continued to exist. The Government, he believed, could not, if it so desired, create public opinion. Public opinion had been formed and concentrated into one idea, and that idea was that justice must predominate hereafter. That idea must be followed through the war, and followed, he had no doubt of the result. In relation to the attitude of the English Government, he said John Bull recognized but one principle, and that was success; and that an argument stronger than could be written by Mr. SEWARD or indicted by Mr. CAMERON, to moderate his tone, would be the Stars and Stripes floating over Charleston and New-Orleans. The British Government he denounced as the most selfish and treacherous of modern governments; but, nevertheless, if the cause of justice continued to be the cause of our Government, he had no fear as to the termination of our present troubles.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER has assumed editorial charge of the *Independent*.

The New-Haven and Springfield express freight train was thrown from the track at the latter place on Tuesday last, and WILLIAM MACH, the conductor, and CHARLES LOOMIS, the firemen, were seriously, but probably not fatally, injured.

The Board of Aldermen held no session last evening for want of a quorum. The Board of Councilmen met, and reconsidered their action striking out the name of A. V. STOUT as Treasurer of the Allotment Fund, and having reinserted it, the ordinance was concurred in as it passed the other Board. The sum of $3,000 was voted for a compilation of laws relative to the City, and the Board refused to allow their clerks, $250 each, for extra services rendered to the various Committees.

The JEFFERDS trial yesterday developed some new and highly interesting evidence. The prosecution produced a witness who swore to having sold JEFFERDS a pistol resembling the one found near the scene of MATTHEWS' murder. WILLIAM WALTON also testified to a series of most remarkable confessions of JEFFERDS, that he (JEFFERDS) had killed WALTON for $2,000 at the instigation of his (JEFFERDS') mother; that PASCALL knew it, and that he (JEFFERDS) didn't care who knew it.

The Stock Market was firmer yesterday at the opening and close of the dealings, than on Wednesday, though unsettled on the Street between the first and second sessions of the Board of Brokers. The ultimate advance was ¼@1 ₱ cent. on the Share List. The Money Market was less disturbed than on the day before. Exchange on London, 110½@111 ₱ cent.

Prices of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs were lower yesterday, while the demand was moderate, especially for export, owing chiefly to the increasing firmness in rates on ocean freight. Cotton was quiet, but stiffly held, as were also Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Linseed Oil, Saltpetre, Hemp, Iron, Lead, Spelter and Tin. Ingot Copper, Pepper, East India Rice, Teas and Tallow were in active request at buoyant prices. Naval Stores and Whisky were heavy and cheaper. Less activity was discernible in Hog Products; while Prime Mess Beef and Beef Hams were in more demand, the latter, however, at reduced rates. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

AN EMBARGO ON SHIP TIMBER.—The promptness of Great Britain in forbidding, upon the first alarm of a war, the exportation of arms and the constituents of gunpowder, presents an example which it is advisable to imitate in this country. We are informed that the purchases of ship timber in the United States for the British Admiralty have been so heavy as nearly to clear the market; and vast quantities are actually stored here, awaiting transportation. Owing to the war, the supplies of live-oak timber, which came from the South, have been cut off. The Virginia sources have also been practically closed, and at this moment, when Congress is about to urge the most energetic measures for doubling the navy, it is almost impossible for the American shipbuilder to find material for a single vessel. To stop this exhaustion of our strength for the benefit of a foreign, and possibly a hostile Power, will not be the dictate of a retaliatory policy, but of a policy which looks to the safety of our own people before that of the stranger. The Government cannot act in the matter too early.

The Secessionists Clamorous for War with England.

It is noticeable, but not in the least strange, that those journals and men who have been most in sympathy with the rebels, should be most eager for war with England. They have all at once a terribly keen sense of national honor. They were exceedingly tolerant of insults to our flag when they came from Southern rebels,—and when they involved merely the overthrow of the Constitution, the disruption of the Union, and the permanent destruction of our national integrity and life. But the slightest hint that England questions, in any particular, the perfect propriety of our proceedings, arouses all their courage, and demands an immediate declaration of war.

This is perfectly natural—for it gives the best possible guarantee for the accomplishment of their designs. There is nothing on the face of the earth for which every Southern rebel so devoutly prays, as for war between the United States and England. Such a war would instantly give them the direct aid and assistance of every vessel in the English navy, and of every gun in the English service. The very first result would be to open every Southern port to a large and immensely lucrative direct trade with Europe, and at the same time to close every Northern port and destroy utterly our present commerce. JEFF. DAVIS could well afford to pay millions upon millions to bring about such a war. It would be worth infinitely more to him than his whole army, and would do more to give the South her permanent independence than anything and everything which she can possibly do for herself. Without some such incidental aid it is perfectly clear that she has no hope of success. She must inevitably fail. The movements now in progress against her are morally certain to crush her power, and once broken she can never recover it, unless by some such outside assistance. The rebel agents abroad have been working day and night to bring about such a war. They have been using every possible appliance, and exerting every kind of influence which they could possibly control, to instill into the English mind the belief that our Government was hostile to them,—that we were determined to conquer Canada,—that we passed the Morrill Tariff out of hostility to their interests,—and that the only way in which England could at once defend her rights and protect her honor was by a war with the United States.

From the very beginning these rebel agents have had the aid of their sympathizers and accomplices here in this work. The newspapers secretly in their interest have openly advocated the seizure of Canada,—have declared our determination to wage war upon England, and have done everything in their power to arouse the passions of the two nations against each other; and Mr. ADAMS informs our Government, in one of his letters to Mr. SEWARD, that to such an extent had these machinations proved successful, that men high in position, and even *members of the British Cabinet*, had actually expressed to him the belief that the United States intended to declare war against England.

The same parties are pursuing the same policy now. The *Herald* is just as clamorous for war with England as it was three months ago. Secret sympathy with the rebellion reveals itself in many quarters which hitherto have kept an enforced silence, by clamorously denouncing every movement towards the preservation of peaceful relations. It is idle to say that all this is merely a concern for the National honor. That honor is perfectly safe in the hands of the Government. There is not the slightest danger that it will suffer outrage or wrong. The real secret of this clamor for war with England is a desire to aid Secession, and promote the independence of the rebel Confederacy. We shall see whether it will succeed.

Gen. Scott on the Affair of the Trent.

A man who has once identified himself with the welfare of his country cannot well help actively influencing its destiny; and the veteran soldier-patriot who has but lately laid aside his arms on this side of the Atlantic, has not been able to refrain from doing his country a signal piece of service with his pen on the other side. We, yesterday, published Gen. SCOTT'S letter on the Mason and Slidell seizure, which our Consul at Paris has been permitted to give to the public papers, and to-day we publish some comments by the English journals.

Gen. SCOTT had a twofold aim in writing this letter—to correct a misapprehension of fact and to indicate the solution of the question. With regard to the first, Englishmen will now be fain to dismiss their premature assumption that it was by the instructions of the American Government that Capt. WILKES did what he did. It hardly needed a formal statement of this, if the journals had taken the trouble to read in the American papers what was said of the affair; for they would have seen that the Government was not even aware, at the time, of Capt. WILKES' arrival from off the African coast!

As regards the solution of the question, Gen. SCOTT reduces the act to its precise legal *status*, and then shows that whatever irregularity there was in the mode of performing it, needs no more than mutual good-will to arrange; and that "an event so mutually disastrous as a war between England and America, cannot occur without some other or graver provocation than has yet been given by either nation. The effect of this candid and straightforward utterance is already visible in the tone of the English Press. The *News* frankly says that "if the Washington Government is disposed to treat the affair of the *Trent* in the same spirit there can be no occasion for war." For journals which, like the *Times*, can so pander to the morality of the mob as to talk of "international law changing with the necessities of the case," the most temperate reasonings would be in vain. It is not probable that the matter will be disposed of exactly as Gen. SCOTT imagines; but he has earned still another title to the gratitude of his countrymen by striking at the right moment the key-note of American sentiment, and indicating the attitude of mingled moderation and firmness which our Government has taken and means to keep.

A Year of Secession.

It is just a year ago to-day since the first State Ordinance of Secession was passed, and South Carolina declared the National Union forever dissolved. The day is to be commemorated in that State, and probably in other parts of the South, and it is hoped to make the 20th of December in the new Republic what the 4th of July has been in the old Republic—Independence Day. So far as South Carolina is concerned, the year's retrospect and the anniversary must be sufficiently melancholy. It has been for her, as for the whole country, a year of gloom and calamity; and it now looks as though for her it would be followed by a year of disaster and woe compared with which the disastrous record of the past is light and trivial. Could South Carolina a year ago have foreseen this anniversary as she now sees it, even she might have paused in her devilish career, and stayed the hand that cleft the Union in twain, and brought upon the nation war and its unnumbered woes. The day must seem to her but the first anniversary of her ruin.

South Carolina did not a year ago anticipate war as the consequence of her action—at all events, not in any such shape and magnitude as she now sees. She was prepared and ready for war—ready as much as her limited resources and population would permit. Her arsenals were filled with guns, her State military schools had trained hundreds of officers, and her constant and imperative system of military drill had brought the whole fighting element of the State into a high condition of efficiency. But the battle was not to be on her own soil; it was not to be against a consolidated North, with such a tremendous army and navy; it was not to be with blockaded ports and a bankrupt treasury. She foresaw, as the consequence of her action that day, the existing Government thrown into paralysis, and the North precipitated into anarchy; the warlike legions of the South would soon garrison Washington and Wall-street, and hang the contumacious in Boston; and would then speedily turn their victorious arms upon the rich and inviting fields of Mexico. The *dominant race* was the title the oligarchy were then so proudly flaunting in the teeth of the mudsills to their North and their South. But their domination is now a dream of the past, and their highest hope for the future cannot reach higher than democratic equality.

It will be a melancholy anniversary this, for her disappointed, sick and disgusted citizens; for all her young men, in the Army of the Potomac; for Charleston, half in ruins; for the fugitives of Beaufort and the sea-coast; for the slaveholders, whose human property is menaced by the march of a hostile army; for the merchants and traders, who are bankrupt; for the poor whites, who are starving; for the women and children, who now begin to doubt whether the negroes are to be trusted as much as they had always formerly thought; for the whole State, menaced by a powerful army, and almost utterly helpless.

But for all this, South Carolina must blame her own action of a year ago to-day. Aye for a hundred times more woes, and a thousand times more horrors, present and prospective to the whole country, than this. The day should be held forever infamous in the annals of the Republic.

England and Mexico.

The Mexican intelligence which we published yesterday led us to hope that England, at least, was disposed to come to terms with the Republic. The appointment of Sir CHARLES WYKE to negotiate a treaty with the Juarez Administration, and the signing of that instrument by the British representative, certainly seemed fair indications of the amicable proclivities of the Palmerston Government, and fully justified the conclusion that the difficulties still pending would be ultimately surmounted. But an article which we have copied from the latest received number of the London *Morning Post*—the Premier's pet organ—constrains us to suspect that the Wyke diplomacy has not been undertaken in good faith, and that its real object is to throw Mexico off her guard! The article in question deals at length with the Mexican *imbroglio*, and enumerates carefully all England's causes of complaint against the ingrate commonwealth. "By Mexico," it says, "we have long been treated with the worst ingratitude. We succored her in her struggle for independence; we lent her money, to the extent of some ten millions sterling, to establish her Government; and she repaid us by a long suspension of the claims of British bondholders to dividends; by the deliberate robbery of their money that lay under the seal of our Legation, and by the ill-usage of British residents in her territory." Well, Mexico admits all these wrongs, and is ready to make ample reparation for them; but the journalist will not hear of an amicable arrangement. *Timet Danaos et dona ferentes.* He was aware, indeed, when he indited the article under consideration, that Sir CHARLES WYKE had been authorized to treat with Mexico, and that he had become a party to a Convention, which conceded all England's requirements—yet what of that? Though England would have been bound in honor to abide by that Convention had it been ratified by the Mexican Congress, the *redacteur* of the *Post* would not have it so. This newspaper essayist has no respect for good faith or treaty obligations! "The attempt," exclaims he, "to stave off our *active* interference, and to separate us from our allies, is *vain*. We shall not *accept* the proffered satisfaction; and our fleet, with those of France and Spain, will proceed *to seize upon the ports and custom duties* of Mexico!"

This moralist adroitly puts out of view the important fact that the British Government and Representative were parties to "the attempt," as well as the Mexican, and though the Convention had been assented to, and signed by the Plenipotentiaries of *both* nations, he has nevertheless the audacity to pronounce it "*vain!*" Elsewhere he admits that the terms conceded by Mexico are in every way satisfactory, but here he declares that England must not abide by them! This "best public instructor" would have his country trample the treaty under foot, and proceed with France and Spain to seize upon the ports and custom duties of Mexico! He forgets, however, that in the circumstances assumed, England would stand in a position very different from that of her allies—for them the act would be simply inglorious, while for *her* it would be *infamous*.

The article from the *Post* is especially deserving of reprobation, because it was written under the impression that the Mexican Congress would ratify the Wyke-Zamacona Convention. The refusal of the Congress to do so, leaves England of course free to join, if she pleases, with the other Powers in the work of spoliation and oppression; but, if such had been her determination from the beginning, it would have been more to her credit had she never stooped to delude Mexico by the arts of diplomacy.

What the Coast Survey is Doing for Us.

At every step of our naval operations we get new demonstration of the immense utility of that great National undertaking, the United States Coast Survey. In the latest expedition, that to Ship Island, the only guides the commander had in the dangerous navigation off the Florida reefs, were the "day-marks" or beakons left by the officers of the Survey. The Port Royal Expedition owed its success in no slight degree to a gentleman attached to this corps, Capt. BOUTELLE, who brought to bear the profound knowledge of the region he had gained in the course of some years triangulation and hydrographic operations. And we can easily permit the rebels to do their worst in the way of removing buoys and destroying light-ships and light-houses, when we can send on our expeditions the very men who performed the original surveys.

It is not, we think, too much to say that, without the data which the Coast Survey has supplied, it would have been impossible for the Government to have undertaken the system of coast operations which have already been so brilliantly inaugurated. When these were first planned the Navy Department was enabled to make, under the guidance of the Heads of this Scientific corps, a careful study of the whole Southern seaboard, the minute and accurate topographic and hydrographic surveys enabling them to select the most advantageous points of attack. And the neatest thing of it all was that, while the whole Southern coast had been surveyed, only a small portion of the results—and they mere primary generalities—had been published up to the time of the breaking out of hostilities. Accordingly, the clerks of the Bureau at Washington were immediately set to work reducing the millions of data on hand to general results for the benefit of the Navy Department; so that the Administration had exclusive possession of this invaluable information—the rebels being left in the dark as to the real nature of much of the coast they claim to control. Thus it is that a work of pure science, generously undertaken by the National Government, for the protection of the pacific interests of commerce and navigation, is found to be, in time of war, a most effective arm for the National defence.

If the Coast Survey should render no further service than that which it has already rendered, it would still have repaid tenfold all it has cost the nation. It is pleasant to be able to record this, for although there is constant experience of how purely abstract inductions give rise to practical applications of immense utility, it must be acknowledged it requires a degree of faith to *pay taxes* for a scientific enterprise, on the chances of remote future benefit. The Coast Survey was for years known to the public chiefly as a mysterious Bureau, endowed with apparently unlimited power of swallowing appropriations. These, annually renewed at the rate of a half million or so, have many a time and oft made tax-payers, non-appreciative of scientific undertakings, to groan bitterly in the inner man. They can see now how groundless were their grumblings, while those who trustingly disbursed have had their faith changed into sight sooner than happens to most of us. It is proper, however, to say that this magnificent enterprise has, in view of its magnitude, been the reverse of costly. On the contrary, while, when completed, it will be the most detailed and accurate in the world, it will also be the most economical; and though five or six millions is a large amount of money to have expended on a single enterprise, yet England, with her limited area and coast-line, had spent up to 1856 the sum of twelve million dollars in her trigonometric and hydrographic survey. For this, and for the scientific thoroughness with which the United States Coast Survey has been conducted, the country is mainly indebted to Prof. A. D. BACHE, who has for so many years been at its head.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER AS A JOURNALIST.—In the *Independent*, of the current week, is announced an important change in the editorial force of that paper. Messrs. BACON, THOMPSON, and STORRS, who have controlled it editorially from the outset, while they do not cease to contribute to its columns, surrender the editorial responsibility into the hands of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who will be Editor-in-chief. Rev. JOSHUA LEAVITT, and Mr. THEODORE TILTON, whose indefatigable and valuable labors as assistants have effected so much for the prosperity of the journal, will continue their relations with it.

Mr. BEECHER will at this moment be an inestimable accession to the Press. Bringing to his task a mind thronged with ideas, which have found no vent in the church or lecture-room; with wholesome moral instincts, elevated aims, and sturdy industry; he also brings a trustworthy common sense, which knows where radical teachings may wisely be suspended, and give place to a watchful conservatism. His possession of the latter attribute has been timely demonstrated in our war with rebellion; and it will render Mr. BEECHER'S influence in the newspaper Press as powerful for good objects, as it has been in the pulpit. The *Independent*, under the new managers, offers the best assurances of a useful and profitable career.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE WAR POLICY.—If the old mischief-maker of the *Herald* were capable of shame or abasement, he would be visited with daily pangs of that sort in view of his utter impotence to make mischief. He has labored zealously for days to excite a riot on the occasion of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS addressing a popular audience on the war. Every incendiary appeal that could be made to the passions of the mob was uttered, and repeated in every issue. Mr. PHILLIPS accordingly made his speech last evening to a vast multitude, who only interrupted the speaker with outbursts of approval and applause; and the *Herald* has a new proof that its slanders are the highest indorsement of the purity of those it assails, and that even the mob systematically reverses its recommendations.

Of the very able address of Mr. PHILLIPS a partial idea may be gathered from the report to be found in other columns of the TIMES. In losing the masterly elocution and oratorical finish of the speaker, the reader gains in his ability to measure the doctrines of Mr. PHILLIPS more calmly and justly than if he had been a listener, and is thus perhaps able to discern why very many arguments unimpeachable in the forum of rigid logic, are wholly untenable in the light of a sound expediency. The opinions of Mr. PHILLIPS touching instant emancipation, are, we think, of this character.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Lord Lyons' Dispatches not Communicated to the Government.

Official Advices of Gen. Pope's Operations in Missouri.

The Defeat of the Rebels at Point of Rocks.

GOVERNMENT ADVICES FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of Bull Run Prisoners from Richmond.

Interesting Statements of the Condition of the Rebels.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 19.

THE AFFAIR OF THE TRENT—NO COMMUNICATION FROM LORD LYONS.

It is believed that Lord LYONS has not yet made any official communication to the Secretary of State on the affair of the *Trent*. A number of private letters have been received from England representing the public excitement as intense; but the speculations on the subject are similar to those indulged in by the Press of that country. It is believed here in well-informed circles that whatever may be the demand or claims of Her Majesty's Government, the questions at issue may be adjusted honorably to both nations.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The Joint Committee to inquire into the conduct of war, consists of Senators Wade, Chandler, and Johnson of Tennessee, and Representatives Gooch, Covode, Julian and Odell.

THE DEAD LETTER-OFFICE.

The bill which passed the House to-day, for improving the efficiency of the Dead Letter-office, provides for twenty-five additional clerks, at $800 each salary, in accordance with the recommendation of the Postmaster-General to return all dead letters to their writers, and not valuable letters alone, as now. By the estimates of the Department at present of the postage rates, the receipts on these returned letters would exceed the cost of the required clerks $13,000 a year. The bill reported from the Post-office Committee increases the postage on returned money-letters to treble, and on all other dead letters returned to double the ordinary rates, still further increasing the surplus.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The bill abolishing the franking privilege, reported by Mr. COLFAX, from the Post-office Committee, and which was postponed till the second Thursday of January, abolishes all laws authorizing letters or public documents to be sent free, but provides that all who are now entitled to the franking privilege may send them without prepayment, as soldiers' letters are at present, the postage to be paid by the recipient. Speeches to be carried for one cent, and public documents at two cents per pound, within 2,000 miles, making the postage on an Agricultural Patent Report 5 cents, and on volumes of the size of the *Congressional Globe* 10c. The estimated increase of revenue is over $1,000,000.

A VISIT FROM COMMODORE WILKES.

Commodore WILKES visited Congress to-day, and was cordially received by the members.

FRAUDULENT FRANKS.

The Post-office Department will rigidly enforce the law against counterfeiting the handwriting or frank of any person entitled to the franking privilege, or causing the same to be done, in order to avoid the payment of postage. The penalty is a fine of $300. Franks are being fraudulently used, and sometimes forged and sold to soldiers and other persons.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM MISSOURI.

The following official dispatch from Missouri excites lively interest in Washington to-night:

HEADQUARTERS, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.

George B. McClellan, Commander-in-Chief:

Gen. POPE'S expedition successfully cut off the enemy's camp near Shawnee, and scattered them, 2,200 men, in every direction. He took 150 prisoners, wagons, tents, baggage, horses, &c. All the insurgents between the Missouri and Osage cleared out. PRICE still south of the Osage. (Signed,)

H. W. HALLECK, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

THE AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

On Thursday morning, a battery of three guns, flanked with about 200 infantry, opened [illegible] Heights opposite Point of Rocks, with the evident intention of shelling out the camp of the Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. A number of shells and solid shot fell in the centre of the camp, the first striking within a few feet of Lieut.-Col. DE KORZENAY. The two guns of our battery were soon brought into play, and the first shot, sighted by Capt. KNAP, silenced one of their guns, and the second, by Lieut. GEARY, fell in their midst. We soon drove them from their position, and silenced all their guns. It is supposed hostilities will be recommenced, as reinforcements are in the neighborhood.

GENS. BURNSIDE AND BUTLER ARRIVED.

Gen. BURNSIDE arrived this morning, and Gen. B. F. BUTLER to-night.

CONGRESS AND THE HOLIDAYS.

The probability is that on Tuesday next, Congress will adjourn from Tuesday until the 2d of January.

ADVICES FROM MEXICO.

Advices have been received here from the City of Mexico, with dates to 28th of November. Our

Minister, Mr. Chevris, had nearly concluded his treaty according to the instructions of his Government, and had asked permission to return to the United States, and bring the treaty when it was finally completed. The difficulties that had existed for some time between the English and French Ministers and the Mexican Government had been amicably settled. The Spanish expedition was still the subject of much speculation, and had created the various factions which had been warring upon one another for years, to come together for a common defence of their country. The treaty which our Minister has negotiated, contains all the essential features which our Government could possibly desire—a *projet* of which was communicated to the Senate to-day by the President, for their consideration.

ANOTHER REBEL BATTERY.

A new rebel battery on the Potomac, opposite Run Point, consisting of three guns, one of which is a 64 pounder, opened fire last night. One of the shells carried away the corner of CLEMENS' house, and two fell into the camp of the New-Jersey Regiment on the Maryland side, neither of them exploding. The last shot was fired about 12 o'clock last night.

THE CASE OF GEN. BENHAM.

Gen. BENHAM has addressed a letter to the commanding General, demanding either his discharge from arrest or an immediate trial, on the ground that he has been under arrest more than eight days.

THE MUTINEERS OF THE NEW-YORK THIRTEENTH.

To-day the Twenty-seven non-commissioned officers and privates of Co. I, New-York Thirteenth Volunteers, who mutinied some six weeks ago, and have since been confined in the Central Guard house, were marched through the city to rejoin their regiment, which they were glad to do. Some members of the New-York First Volunteer Artillery, also mutineers, are still held in custody.

THE SICKLES BRIGADE.

The War Department has decided that Gov. MORGAN has the power to grant commissions to the officers of Gen. SICKLES' Brigade. As this decision may oust the present officers of the brigade, it may result in Gen. SICKLES resigning his command. A correspondence has already been opened by Gen. SICKLES with Gov. MORGAN on the subject.

In opposition to the right of the New-York State authorities to commission the officers of the different regiments, Gen. SICKLES contends that his command, though called the Excelsior Brigade, is not a New-York brigade—that it is composed of men recruited from New-York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, Massachusetts and New-Jersey. A large majority, however, are from New-York. He sustains his claim by the following alleged facts:

1. That the brigade was organized under the authority of the President.

2. That the State authorities embarrassed its organization, and at all times withheld any aid.

3. That an application for a few muskets for guard duty was refused by the State authorities, and they were hired by Gen. SICKLES, at a cost of a shilling a day, at his own expense, from the Janitor of the New-York Arsenal.

4. That the sick of the brigade were turned out of the New-York Hospital.

5. That when, at Gen. SICKLES' expense, a breakfast was prepared at Park Barracks for a company of recruits, the company was turned out of the Barracks by a member of Gov. MORGAN'S Staff.

6. The Union Defence Committee of New-York have always refused to give any aid to the wives and families of the soldiers of the brigade.

7. When the War Department called for fourteen additional regiments from New-York, Gen. SICKLES offered a portion of his brigade, but the offer was refused, on the ground that they were not New-York regiments.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

As the subject of abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia is now agitated, it may be of general interest to know that, according to the recent census, the number of slaves in Georgetown is 577, in Washington 1,744, and in the remainder of the county 834—making a total of 3,183. Free blacks in the District, 11,131; and the total population of Washington is 31,123.

THE REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, on the part of the House, are: Representatives COLFAX, McPHERSON and COX.

COL. MEAGHER AND THE IRISH BRIGADE.

This morning, a deputation of the officers of the Irish Brigade proceeded to the White House, accompanied by Hon. PRESTON KING, of New-York, who introduced them to the President. Lieut.-Col. KELLY of the First Regiment, in behalf of the Brigade, asked that Col. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER be commissioned as a Brigadier-General, to command the brigade. The President stated that he would give their request a careful consideration, and he promised an answer at an early day.

ARRIVAL OF BULL RUN PRISONERS.

Captain RICKETTS, First Artillery, U. S. A., who was wounded and captured at Bull Run, arrived in this City this A. M., released on parole, accompanied by Mrs. RICKETTS. Captain RICKETTS is still weak from his wound, but is able to move about with a cane. He called at Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters, and the Commanding-General left his office, took a seat with him in his carriage, gave him a hearty welcome, and had an interview lasting a quarter of an hour. Others also gave him a welcome. He proceeded thence to the President's house, where he was cordially received by Mr. LINCOLN.

Rev. T. F. MINER, Chaplain of the Second Maine Regiment, who was captured at Bull Run, arrived here to-day with Capt. RICKETTS, from Richmond, having left there yesterday forenoon. Both are on their parole for forty days, and pledged themselves to secure the exchange of prisoners in their place, or return at the end of that time. Mr. MINER to-day made application for the release of Dr. NORTH, who was captured on the upper Potomac, and is now in Fort Warren. Secretary Seward to-day promptly issued an order for the Doctor's release.

The reverend gentleman gives some very interesting incidents of his captivity, and also a very sad picture of the treatment of our poor soldiers. He says their suffering is terrible. The Bull Run prisoners have not clothing enough to cover their bodies. He says the hopes of the rebels are not as buoyant, nor their hope of ultimate success as bright as it was two or three months ago.

AN INTERESTING STORY OF THE REBELS.

On the 2d of December three men of SICKLES' Fifth Regiment were rowing about in a boat with two boys, THOMAS WISWEL, of Jersey City, and CHAS. SMITH, of Massachusetts, attached to the regiment. The men being drunk, got out too far, and all were taken prisoners by the rebels. The boys reached here to-day in company with Capt. RICKETTS and Rev. Mr. MINER, of the Second Maine, by way of Fortress Monroe, having been unconditionally released by the rebel Secretary of War. They are remarkably intelligent, and tell the following story:

On being hailed they surrendered, having no arms, except a revolver and a knife. They were taken up Chapawamsic Creek about a mile to the camp of the Second Tennessee Walker Legion, Col. WM. B. BATE. Here they were kept four days, and as they were "small fry," were allowed to go anywhere. They chose sleeping and messing with officers. They found three more regiments encamped from that point southward toward Spofford, about a quarter of a mile apart. The Forty-seventh Virginia was encamped a mile further back, on a road leading to Dumfries. The Maryland Battery with 15 guns—one 24-poundor and the rest 32s—was on the river edge. Major-Gen. FRENCH was in command of the Evansport Batteries. He was formerly Captain in the United States Army. In the rear of the batteries is the Second Arkansas, First Texan Rangers, Col. KINNEY, and Fifteenth North Carolina. The encampment is called "Camp Dave Curran." Brig.-Gen. WIGFALL is in command. They are supplied with plenty of corn-meal and fresh pork, but no salt or coffee. There is not a single regiment which is fully equipped or uniformed. Their clothes are the same as those of the negroes upon plantations. Their arms are Mississippi rifles, Colt's rifles, muskets and some old flint-locks. There was very loose discipline in all the camps, and the men were anxious to get away, being sick and tired of war. They were making huts of sticks and mud, expecting to remain all Winter. The Georgia Regiment had a large number of slaves with them, who were dressed and armed. The slaves do all the work, but none of the other regiments had as many of the Georgia regiments. On the fourth day they were taken down to Burke's Station, on the railroad from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburgh. Here the First North Carolina, Col. C. C. LEE, was encamped at Marlborough. Below the railroad, on the Potomac, were three batteries. The Thirtieth Virginia, CAREY'S regiment; Eighth Georgia, Col. GARDNER; Fourteenth Georgia, Col. BRUMBY; Fourth Alabama, Col. SCOTT; and one other they did not learn the name of. They went by rail that night to Fredericksburgh, but saw none except stray troops. The cars appeared to be well filled with travelers.

At Fredericksburgh they were again detained half a day, and they had an opportunity to look through the town. There are no fortifications there, and no troops. Everything seemed like Sunday.

On the way to Richmond, the boys were afforded every liberty, and of course were anxious to see and hear all they could. After remaining one night in the tobacco warehouse, they were taken before Gen. WINDER and Mr. BENJAMIN, Secretary of War, who promptly ordered their discharge, and thenceforward they were allowed to go about the city unrestricted.

They state that there were but 3,000 troops at Richmond, all miserably clothed, some in rags, and nearly all wearing blankets instead of overcoats. They are poorly armed. The hospitals were crowded with the sick, and large numbers are dying every day. They saw eight bodies lying at the depôt when they started, waiting to be carried off. At all the places they represent the proportion of sick to be equally large.

They visited some of the rebel fortifications northwest of the city, on which they saw mounted nearly 25 guns. Other works are also building about the city. Muskets are so scarce, that when guard comes around at prisons on relieve, they come without guns, making one set do the whole duty.

They state that our prisoners at Richmond, numbering about 1,500, are suffering greatly for the want of clothing. Many are in rags, and some half naked. On cold nights many are compelled to walk all night, and get their rest in the daytime. The prisoners of the Massachusetts Twentieth and the Michigan men had received the clothing sent them, and were comfortable. Their rations consist of bread and salt beef twice a day.

They saw BEN MCCULLOCH at the Exchange Hotel, and heard him hold a conversation with some parties. He said in their hearing that his own army was in a deplorable state for clothing and transportation, and that there was but one way to get supplies of clothing, and that was by having an army cross the Mississippi, and come down to Lake Cairo, get what they required, and return.

At Richmond it is believed that BURNSIDE'S expedition is to move up the Potomac to attack and capture the rebel batteries on the right bank.

As an indication of the existence of an anti-war feeling, they state that the proprietor of the Exchange Hotel said, within their hearing, that he would give $5,000 if the war was over.

By inquiries of men employed about Norfolk, who knew them to be Yankee prisoners, they learned that the rebels have 6,000 troops at Norfolk, 700 at Craney Island, and 600 at Sewell's Point. Great fears were expressed that Norfolk would be captured by our troops. At Craney Island the rebel works mounted between twenty-five and thirty guns. Between there and Norfolk they have a battery of five guns.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Col. FRIEDRICH ADAE, of Cincinnati, Consul for the Grand Duchy of Mechlinberg, Strelitz, for the Western States of America.

RECOVERING.

Lieut. JANEWAY, of the First New-Jersey cavalry, who was shot in six places in the reconnoissance to Bone Mills, on Tuesday, is recovering.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 19.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented petitions, numerously signed, for the emancipation of slaves, with compensation to loyal masters.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of Ohio, asking that JOHN C. FREMONT be appointed a Lieutenant-General.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) offered a resolution that the existing war was forced upon the country by the States in rebellion, without provocation, which was designed to destroy the Union and Constitution, and their purpose was to disavow and repudiate the fundamental principles of a Republican Government. He proceeded to speak at some length on the resolution, contending that the rebellion was perfectly unjustifiable. In no country was life more secure and civil and religious liberty more perfect. The country had been in unexampled prosperity, and especially was the South favored, and there, consequently, could be no grievance as the cause of the rebellion—as a Virginia Senator and a slaveholder declared, that the South always got what was demanded. He commended the proclamation of those Generals who had declared that it was not their intention to interfere with legal institutions, and expressed his gratification that the President, in his Message, had redeclared fidelity to the Constitution. He declared that by no efforts of his should Slavery be extended, though he believed it necessary, for the present, that the African race should be kept in bondage. He gave a brief sketch of the rise of secession, and declared that it was the result of a long concerted conspiracy, as avowed by the leaders of the rebellion. He argued at some length against the doctrine of secession, and contended that the real cause of secession was hostility to the democratic principles of republican Government. Without finishing, Mr. WILLEY gave way to a motion for an Executive session.

The resolution of the House to adjourn until the 6th of January, was taken up.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) moved to amend so as to adjourn on Monday next.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Opp.,) said, as the resolution read only referred to the House, he moved to amend so as to include both Houses, and that they adjourn from Monday next to the 2d of January.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) opposed the adjournment, and moved to lay the subject on the table.

Motion lost by Yeas 17, Nays 19.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) moved that the subject be postponed until Monday.

Motion lost by Yeas 17, Nays 18.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to postpone the subject until to-morrow.

No quorum voting on this motion, Mr. FOSTER moved that the Senate adjourn.

Motion carried. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 19.

On motion of Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Rep.,) it was resolved that the Secretary of War be requested to furnish the cost of the transportation of arms, ordnance and munitions of war, to that portion of the country west of the Alleghanies, since May last, and give as far as practicable a detailed statement of the places from which they were transported, and the cost, and whether by rail or water.

The bill to amend the act of July last, which grants one hundred dollars bounty to the soldiers at the expiration of two years and to those sooner honorably discharged by reason of wounds and disabilities, so as to extend its provisions to to those who entered the service under the first proclamation of the President, and were similarly disqualified, was after debate, laid on the table.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making an appropriation for the construction, preservation and repair of fortifications and works of defence. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill providing for constructing twenty iron-clad steam gunboats to be built by contract or otherwise, as the Secretary of the Navy may deem best for the public interest.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Secesh,) offered and advocated an amendment providing that the new gunboats shall be constructed at the public Navy-yards, as far as practicable, or by private contract, after giving ten days' notice for proposals, published in the papers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep..) in explanation said that these vessels are to be built on a plan entirely different from those already constructed. The details and specifications he would deem it imprudent to disclose, even if he had the means. The plan was well considered by a Committee of Naval Officers.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM incidentally said, in the course of his remarks, that, rather than yield the principles which we have held for years, he was prepared to meet the combined hostility of the whole world, and this he believed was the sentiment of the entire American people.

Mr. SEDGWICK said that the *Pensacola* was one of the beauties of building by private contract, which was less satisfactory and economical than those constructed at the Government yards. He (SEDGWICK) did not believe that a foreign war was pending, but if it was so, he hoped that the question would be met in a proper spirit. There was no insult of which Great Britain could complain to justify war. The vessels now proposed to be constructed were not for service abroad, but at home, to put down the rebellion.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S amendment was disagreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Post-office, reported a bill to promote the efficiency of the Dead Letter-office, based on recommendations from the Postmaster-General in his annual report.

The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the Committee on Elections were instructed to inquire and report, whether any person holding office under the United States, and receiving compensation therefor, is at the same time holding a seat here, and receiving compensation as a member of the House.

A resolution was passed directing an inquiry into the building of the Capitol and Treasury extensions; whether the contract is being faithfully performed, and whether the work cannot be done at less expense to the Government.

Mr. COLFAX reported a bill abolishing the franking privilege, the consideration of which was postponed until the second Tuesday in January.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Opp.,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Select Committee on Contracts to inquire whether the transportation of troops by railroad was by special contract or otherwise, &c., and calling on the Secretary of War to furnish all orders relative to the transportation of troops and munitions of war. Adjourned.

Arrival of the Prize Ship Cheshire.

The British ship *Cheshire*, of Liverpool, England, Capt. CRAIG, from Liverpool, Oct. 10, and Belfast 19th, *via* Savannah Bar 6th inst., arrived at this port this morning, in charge of a prize crew, and in command of Prize-Master HEATH, of the United States steamer *Augusta*, Capt. PARROTT. The *Cheshire* was discovered on the 6th inst. off Tybee Island, in six fathoms water, and upon being boarded it was found that she had cleared for Nassau, N. P., and that her cargo consisted of coffee, salt and army blankets, which was deemed very suspicious. Upon questioning her captain as to why—if he was bound to Nassau—he should be found in that locality, he replied that he had received instructions at Liverpool to speak the blockading squadron, but for what purpose it was not made known. Not deeming it safe to allow her to proceed, and as the replies were not satisfactory, she was towed to Charleston by the United States steamer *Augusta*, Capt. PARROTT. The movements of this vessel were reported to the Navy Department some time since by the American Consul at Liverpool. She exchanged the American for the British flag in England. A letter from Commander PARROTT, of the *Augusta*, addressed to Commodore PAULDING, Commandant at the Navy-yard, says:

"I have ordered the officer in charge of her to report to you and ask your assistance, and to give the ship, her papers, and the persons on board belonging to her into the charge of the Judge of the United States District Court."

A prize crew having been put on board, she was sent to New-York. She is now lying at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

An Accession to the Editorial Corps.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ASSUMES CHARGE OF THE INDEPENDENT.

From the Independent, Dec 19.

The Undersigned has, to-day, assumed the editorial management of *The Independent*. This will not involve any change in the principles, the purposes, or general spirit of the paper. *The Independent* was founded to illustrate and to defend the truths and doctrines of the Christian Religion; to employ them as the authoritative standards by which to estimate and influence events, measures, and men; to infuse a spirit of truth and humanity into the affairs of this nation; to give aid and encouragement to every judicious scheme of Christian benevolence. It has sought to leaven with the Christian spirit all the great elements of our civilization. These were the aims. The results are upon record.

For the future, studying a catholic sympathy with all who love our Lord Jesus Christ, and seeking to promote concord among all Christians, of every name, the *Independent* will still continue explicitly and firmly to hold and to teach those great cardinal doctrines of religion that are substantially held in common by the Congregational Orthodox Churches of New-England, and by the Presbyterian Churches of our whole land. But, as heretofore, this will be done for the promotion of vital godliness rather than for sectarianism.

The *Independent* will not deviate from that application of Christian truth to all public questions which has thus far characterized its course. While seeking to promote religious feeling, as such, and to incite and supply devotional wants, it will not forget that there is an ethical as well as an emotive life in true religion. We shall therefore assume the liberty of meddling with every question which agitates the civil or Christian community, according to our own best discretion.

The editorial profession, with the progress of popular intelligence, has assumed an importance second to no other. It may unite in it the elements of power hitherto distributed in the several professions, and add, besides, many that have belonged to no other calling. He who knows the scope and power of the Press need desire no higher office than the editorial.

In that silent realm of influences out of which proceed the actions of men and the events of history, the Editor is the invisible Leader. Votes cannot raise him higher. His pen is more than a scepter. Profoundly impressed with such a responsibility, desiring to honor God in the welfare of men, we ask the sympathy of good men, and the remembrance of all who pray. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

WINTER GARDEN.—In matters theatrical it is a well-known fact that many of the pieces which give the most pleasure to the public are precisely those which defy the nibbed analysis of criticism. There are certain groupings of individualities on the stage that are always grateful, even as the most simple incidents of life lend a charm to the *genre* school of painting. It would be a task of grave proportions to try to follow the plot of the piece produced here last evening, and called the "Lakes of Killarney; or, The Brides of Glengarriff," but although the clue was frequently lost, and at no time became so palpable that one could grasp it with certainty, the piece itself was pleasant and achieved a success. It tells a story of jealous peasant love with a cross purpose in the way of an old and wealthy suitor, who gets his deserts in sundry outbursts of wrath on the part of his younger and more favored rival. The whole is framed in a pretty romantic way, with a glory of flashing water and gorgeous fairies and lilies, and all the other agreeable circumstances of the unreal world. When we add that Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS have each an excellent part, it will be seen that there are many elements of success in the piece, even if coherence be not one of them. For the rest it is excellently placed upon the stage, and well acted by principals and assistants. It was, as we have before hinted, a success, and will be repeated to-night. The house was crowded to its greatest capacity, Col. MULLIGAN being one of the most prominent of the visitors.

1861. Genin's Hat and Fur Store. 1862.
Holiday dress Silk Hats for young men,
Styles entirely new and novel.
Holiday styles of Hats and Caps
For Boys and Girls—
Ladies' and Children's Furs of every description,
Sleigh Robes, Fur Gloves, Fur Caps,
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Fur Trimmings for Cloaks and Bonnets.
Any of the above articles are very desirable and suitable for holiday presents.
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At William Taylor's Saloon,
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Boned Turkey, Cakes, Jellies, Charlotte Russe, Brandy, Fruits, Ornamental Pyramids. Also, an endless variety of fancy articles for Christmas Trees, appropriate to the times.
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Masson's celebrated Paris Chocolate.

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Musical Boxes, playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Toy Musical Boxes, playing 1, 2, 3 or 4 tunes.
Watches, gold and silver, at all prices.
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Japanese, American Indian, Chinese, Manilla, and East India and novel goods in every variety, new and cheap as any in the City, wholesale and retail. No. 662 Broadway. FOUNTAIN & CO.

MARRIED.

WEST—BROWNING.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec 18, by Rev. Dr. J. S. Lord, AMOS G. WEST, of Hartford, Conn., to A. LILLIE BROWNING, of this City.

UNDERHILL—BARKER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, by Rev. A. M. Hough, J. VERMILYA UNDERHILL to E. AUGUSTA BARKER, eldest daughter of Stephen Barker, Esq., all of Tuckahoe, Westchester County.

HUMPHREY—SEARS.—In St. John, N. B., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 11, by Rev. J. W. D. Gray, D. D., WM. F. HUMPHREY, A. M., M. D., of that city, to HATTIE HOWARD, only daughter of Robert Sears, Esq., of New-York.

DIED.

THOMAS.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 19, at 5 P. M., CATHERINE, wife of Washington Thomas, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 434 Grand-st., on Saturday, at 2 P. M. The interment will take place from the Presbyterian Church, West Farms, on Sunday, the 22d, at 12½ P. M.

CARPENTER.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 18, GRACE, infant child of Daniel H. and Hester L. Carpenter.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 189 Bleecker-st.

RACKEMANN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 18, at his father's house, of scarlet fever, FREDERICK, second son of Frederick W. and Elizabeth D. Rackemann, aged 1 year and 11 months.

CLARK.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 19, SAMUEL J. CLARK, in the 28th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, also those of his brother-in-law, A. Demarest, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 179 East 50th-st., near 2d-av., on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday night, Dec. 18, of diphtheria, MARY HAZEN, only child of Robert E. and Priscilla H. Jones, aged 8 years, 2 months and 3 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 234 Henry-st., one door below Amity-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Concord, N. H., papers please copy.

KIMBALL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 18, of scarlet fever, CARRIE MAY, only child of Luman W. and Ellen M. Kimball, aged 2 years, 7 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from No. 71 Pineapple-st.

LANAHAN.—On Monday night, Dec. 16, Mr. JAMES McLANAHAN, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., 11th and 12th sts., on Friday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock.

WOODCOCK.—In Bedford, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Dec. 18, HARRIET E., youngest daughter of Wm. P. and Mary A. Woodcock, aged 20 years and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, from No. 138 Lexington-av.

FRISBEE.—In Willsborough, Essex County, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 13, GUY FRISBEE, Esq., aged 56 years.

WENDELL.—In Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 17, Judge JOHN L. WENDELL, formerly of Albany, in the 77th year of his age.

His relatives and the friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th-av., corner of 20th-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 653.—Dec. 19, 1861.
43, 22, 36, 58, 27, 70, 15, 33, 68, 11, 47, 50.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 654.—Dec. 19, 1861.
20, 72, 14, 54, 13, 34, 9, 42, 22, 20, 47, 8, 59.
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25 cents to $40.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST
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BEST ASSORTMENT
In the City, can be found at
A. COX'S SON'S,
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HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully, GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully, DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

LOWELL, Mass.

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GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 186

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DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.

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(Signed,) J. R. CLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

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AT RETAIL, CHEAP.
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The enormous advance orders have been unfilled in consequence of this lack of cloth, but the binders are now working nights, and promise a full supply to-morrow.
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ATTRACTIVE HOLIDAY GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SILVER AND PLATED TEA SETS, URNS, LIQUOR-STANDS, WAIT

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Jury causes, Nos. 10, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Admiralty causes, Nos. 46, 27, 45, 49, 25, 50, 51, 52, 34.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 97, 555, 606, 607, 2, 20, 586, 613, 604, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for Term. *Part II.*—Short causes.—Nos. 3731, 3737, 4770, 4973, 5315, 5440, 5606, 5629, 5686, 5687, 5711, 5722, 2989, 5393, 5663, 5722, 1453, 2404, 3561, 3823, 4594, 3274, 5351, 5431, 5546, 5767, 4799, 5113, 4803, 4873, 5662, 5096, 5845, 5827, 5834, 5848, 4872, 5786, 5875, 5856, 5717, 5835, 4575, 5881, 5913½, 5770, 5771, 5772, 5773, 5774, 4027, 4035, 4764, 5050, 5706, 5832, 5833, 4815, 4947, 5870, 3199, 5665, 382, 5522, 5850, 4421½, 5877, 5843, 5873, 5339.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2171, 1093, 1157, 2617, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2641, 2643, 2647, 2649, 2511, 349. *Part II.*—Nos. 422, 2950, 2960, 2963, 2964, 2966, 2970, 2972, 2974, 2976, 2978, 2980.

United States District Court.—Dec. 19.

Before Judge Hall.

The United States vs. *Twelve Bales of Tobacco, marked M. & Co.*—This was an action brought to forfeit the goods for an alleged undervaluation with intent to evade payment of duty. The Government gave testimony to show that the goods were imported by the firm of Macias & Cayonare, of this City, who presented an invoice of the goods, setting forth that they weighed 1,234 pounds, and were worth 20 cents a pound. They also showed that the goods, though worth only 20 cents a pound, actually weighed 1,800 pounds, thus making an undervaluation of the goods.

The claimants, on their part gave testimony to show that the tobacco was shipped to them by a planter, in Cuba, who sent it on to pay the school bills of his son, who was at school here, and that the erroneous statement of weight was a mistake, and not intentional.

The jury, after a short absence, found a verdict for the claimants.

For the Government, Mr. Craig; for claimants, Mr. Scharf.

The Money-Changers Bound by their Customs—Banking and Collection Agencies.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Charles B. Hoffman et al. vs. *Daniel Miller et al.*—This was an action to recover upon a draft for $1,100, of which Allen, Hay & Co., a firm doing business in this City, were the acceptors, and the defendants, a Baltimore firm, payees and indorsers. The draft was dated Sept. 22, 1860, and accepted on the 5th of October following.

The defendants delivered the draft to Josiah Lee & Co.—a banking house of Baltimore—for collection. By Lee & Co. it was indorsed and marked "for collection," and forwarded to the plaintiffs in this City for that purpose.

Action on the draft was originally commenced against Allen, Hay & Co., but the present defendants were substituted upon paying the amount into Court.

The plaintiffs' claim rested, as appeared upon trial, solely upon the ground that a mutual agreement existed between themselves and Josiah Lee & Co. that all remittances made by either to the other should be considered as made upon the faith of any prior remittances by the latter to the former, unless notice was given of the interest of others in the first paper. The Court ruled that in such case the effect upon the ownership of any draft remitted is precisely the same as if both parties had made the agreement and exchanged securities at the moment of remittance. It was also held that such a mutual agreement can be as thoroughly established by a continuous course of dealing as by proof of positive contract in words.

The defendants, however, urged that in this case the plaintiffs had notice sufficient to put them upon their inquiry in respect to the ownership of the draft; that from the form of indorsement, and the letter inclosing the draft, by Lee & Co., it was obvious that the draft did not belong to the latter. The letter was the usual form used by Lee & Co., simply stating: "We inclose for collection and credit bills as stated below."

The Court held that as the letter was in the printed form generally used by Lee & Co., and stated that the draft was remitted for credit, as well as collection, and as the plaintiffs, in their answer, undertook to credit Lee & Co. with the proceeds when co llected, there was nothing to show that anybody but Lee & Co. had an interest in the draft. The Court held that the course of dealing above stated, shown to have been in practice between the plaintiffs and Lee & Co., gave a proprietary interest in the draft to the plaintiffs, and warranted a draft by Lee & Co. upon the faith of it. The remittances subsequently made to Lee & Co. by the plaintiffs were held as made on such faith, and by virtue of the previous understanding.

Judgment was given to the plaintiffs.

Illness of Justice Leonard.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

In consequence of the continued illness of Justice LEONARD, the motion calendar was not called yesterday.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Wright vs. *Wills et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff as prayed for in the complaint, the amount due to be adjudicated and settled on the settlement of the judgment proposed by the plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Clark vs. *Boyd.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $7 costs to abide event, with liberty to renew the motion on affidavits, on payment of costs.

Rogers vs. *Hendrickson.*—Judgment set aside, without costs to either party. Either may move on two days' notice to the other, to have the cause put on the day calendar for trial.

Heirschfield, &c., vs. *Dexter.*—Motion to discharge defendant from custody, by a supersedeas of the execution under which he is held, denied, with $7 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Bostwick vs. *Abbott et al.*—Judgment awarded by adding "without prejudice to the right of the plaintiff to bring another action."

Before Judge Brady.

The Mayor vs. *Mills.*—Motion denied without costs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 72 bbls. Ashes, 13,318 bbls. Flour, 662 bbls. Corn Meal, 4,580 bushels Corn, 730 bushels Rye, 640 bushels Barley, 4,648 bushels Oats, 5,720 packages Provisions, 874 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 75 bbls. at $5 75@$6 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand, at full prices, and is stiffly held. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 600 bales, at prices ranging from 37c.@39c. for Middling ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been moderate, to-day, for State and Western Flour, and prices have favored buyers, having generally declined 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. The increasing firmness in freights checks export movements. The reported sales since our last have been 12,830 bbls., including superfine State at $5 35@$5 45; inferior to choice extra State at $5 62½@$5 85; mainly at $5 65@$5 70; rejected do., do., at $5 25@$5 40; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 60@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 65@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 75@$6 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$5 95, chiefly at $5 85@$5 90, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 35	@$5 45
Extra State	5 62½	@ 5 85
Superfine Western	5 30	@ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 60	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65	@ 6 35
Inferior extra Ohio	5 75	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 85	@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00	@ 6 70
Fancy Genessee	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Genessee	6 05	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour rules quiet at former rates; sales 800 bbls., at $5 70@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 25@$8 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in limited request, including superfine at $5 30@$5 40; extra at $5 62½@$6 75, ℔ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Rye Flour continues dull and heavy, at $3 10@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3@$3 10, for Jersey; $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered and prices have declined 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. The demand has been fair at the reduced prices. The reported sales reach 127,500 bushels, including Canada Club on private terms; White Western, $1 42@$1 46; Amber do. at $1 41@$1 43; Red Western, inferior to choice (Winter,) at $1 37@$1 41; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, $1 32@$1 33; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1 27@$1 31; Racine Spring, poor to choice, at $1 25½@$1 27½; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 23@$1 27½; Amber State on p. t.; Red State at $1 36 ℔ bush. Corn has been depressed, and has declined 2c. ℔ bush. Sales 65,000 bushels, at 64c.@65c. for poor to prime Mixed Western afloat, 63c. for Sound do. In store, and 64½c.@65c. for Southern Yellow, ℔ bushel. Oats are in less request at reduced prices, including Canadian at 42c.@43c.; Western at 42c.@43c., State at 42½c.@43½c., ℔ bushel. Rye is heavy, at 82c.@84c. ℔ bushel; sales 7,400 bushels. Barley is unaltered; sales 4,000 bushels, including Canada, at 75c., and State at 71c.@73c. ℔ bushel. The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs at tide-water from the commencement to the close of navigation, in the years indicated:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Canal opened	April 15.	April 25.	May 1.
Flour, bbls	870,555	1,142,100	1,493,238
Wheat, bush	5,105,100	17,176,000	29,886,637
Corn, bush	2,463,921	14,155,473	23,342,334
Barley, bush	3,261,958	2,967,576	2,235,850
Oats, bush	6,089,750	6,490,917	5,978,388
Rye, bush	362,637	332,049	832,752

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand, and is firm, to-day, at 70c.@85c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request, and are steady, including new, at 15c.@23c. for poor to choice, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 60 hhds. Porto Rico, at 28½c.@29½c. ℔ gallon.

METALS—The recent movements in Metals, Mr. JOSEPH BURR reviews this: "*Copper*—The wants of the Government and consequent speculative inquiry, produced an active business in Refined Ingot, since 1st September, at steadily improving prices; then quoted at 19¾c.; now 28c., and with sales at 25¾c., net cash. Those most interested assert that the price will advance to, and above, 28c. before many weeks. *Iron*—Holders of Scotch Pig have materially altered their views in view of the threatened difficulties with England. Prior to the receipt of this news, the market was firm at $20@$22 cash. Sales have been made since at $22@$24, and holders mostly decline to name price. American Pig is held at $20 cash, for No. 1. Last sales of Refined English Bar Iron were made at $53 cash, per ship. Common $41½; none now offering; but store prices are unchanged. *Lead*—Advanced since Monday last from 6¾c.@7c.@7¼c., for whole parcels; the market is very sensitive and unsettled. *Spelter*—Best Silesian is quoted at 5¾c. cash. *Tin*—The demand is not active. Banca brings 31c. cash, in lots; Straits, 30c. *Tin Plate*—The market experienced an extraordinary agitation immediately on the receipt of the startling news from England. Prices were advanced fully $1 ℔ box, at which considerable sales were effected; none can now be had within $1 25 of the previous ruling rate, and as the market is still greatly disturbed, it is difficut to make definite quotations. Prime Charcoal, $9. Terneplate, $8 50 ℔ box, and $7 50 for inferior Charcoal. Coke $6 50, and Coke Tin $7 50, all cash. These prices are merely my own views, based on actual sales, and the opinions of the trade. The writer has no apprehensions of war with England, and he regards the present excitement for the most part the result of exaggerated, incompleite newspaper sensation reports; but, while this excitement is the immediate cause of the advances in value noted herein, there are legitimate reasons why prices should not recede upon the discovery that our alarm was comparatively groundless. Foreign Exchange is high, the rate of insurance increased, and freights advanced. Moreover, stocks now here are unusually light, and the prices heretofore realized were unremunerative."

NAVAL STORES—Resin is depressed and unsettled, including Common, which is quoted as low as $5 50@$5 56½ ℔ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is in limited demand, at $1 37½@$1 40, chiefly at $1 37½ ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate request, at steady rates. Sales 900 bbls., at $12 25@$12 81½ for Mess, and $8 25@$9 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are scarce and firm, at 4½c.@4¾c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats continue inactive, at 4¼c.@6¾c. for Hams, 3¾c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet, to-day; sales, 430 boxes, at 6¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is doing better; sales 900 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 8¼c.@9¼c., and 500 kegs at 9¾c., ℔ lb. Beef is in fair demand and is steady; sales, since our last, 250 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 for new repacked Mess ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$20 50 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request at 11c.@16c. for Western, and 16c.@22c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is salable at 6c.@8c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales since our last comprise 9,000 bags clean East India, part to be sent to Cincinnati, on private terms, holders subsequently claiming $6 75@$7 ℔ 100 lbs. Carolina is held higher, but is scarce and inactive.

SPICES—Sales have been made of 6,000 bags Pepper, on private terms, now held at 13½c.@14c., net cash, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 520 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7½c.@8¾c., with 193 boxes Havana, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 56,000 lbs. at 9¼c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 400 bbls. at 20c.@20¾c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The high rates claimed, to-day, both on American and foreign vessels check engagements. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9¾d.@10¾d.; Corn, 9d.@9¾d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 6s. ℔ tc.; Pork, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10d. ℔ bushel; Lard, 30s.; Tallow, 25s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 3s.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9¾d.@10¾d. ℔ bushel; Pork at 5s.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Cheese 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Tallow, 25s. ℔ ton. For Cork—a British bark, with Corn, in bulk, for orders, at 10¾d. ℔ bushel; also, two vessels with Wheat, for Cork and a market, at 13d., and a vessel for Cork or a safe port in Ireland, Wheat, at 11¾d. ℔ bushel. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ℔ bbl.; and Wheat, 18c. ℔ bushel. For Antwerp—Flour, at 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk, 12½d. ℔ bushel.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazeteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California, and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS OF LLOYD'S MAPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher:

SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours, J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Esq.

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours, MILLARD FILLMORE.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE AND ENERGETIC MAN who can control a good produce commission business, and has a large country acquaintance; such a person can find a desirable situation in a house with large cash facilities; salary to be in proportion to the trade brought to the house. None but those having the business need apply. Address Box No. 4,119 Post-office, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $250, IN A NEAT manufacturing business; large profits; references exchanged. Apply at No. 25 Chambers-st., third floor, Room No. 6.

MACHINERY, &c.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.—Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey's patent.—GEORGE B. HARTSON, No. 111 East 42d-st., continues to execute orders, and gives his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMEN on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables o various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works a Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st. New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—HORSES TO KEEP IN THE COUNtry, at Unionville, on the Harlem Railroad. Terms $8 per month. References—E. H. CLARK & CO., No. 205 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE OR FOUR VERY HANDsome second-hand coupés, at WOOD BROTHERS' carriage warerooms, No. 399 Broadway, one door below Walker-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York, No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

STOVES, FURNACES, &c.

GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES! G—Warm your rooms by the new patent gas stove. No dirt! No ashes!! No coal to carry!! Economical! Clean! Portable!!! New-York Gas Stove Works, No. 414 Broadway, below Canal-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ENGLISH AND SWISS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

MESSRS. FELLOWS & CO. will sell through EDWARD SCHENCK, on THIS DAY and SATURDAY, the 20th and 21st, at 10½ A. M., at his salesrooms, Nos. 156 and 157 Broadway, their surplus stock of FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES OF ENGLISH AND SWISS MANUFACTURE.

The attention of private buyers as well as the trade, is requested. The watches will be on exhibition at the salesrooms on THURSDAY.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers, Nos. 29 Murray and 38 Warren sts.,
Call the attention of buyers to their sale of THIS DAY,
Comprising invoices of
Fancy Goods, Manufactured Furs,
Silks, Ribbons, Linens, Embroideries,
Dress Goods, Shawls, Hosiery,
Germantown Knit Goods, Shirts, and
Drawers, Jackets, Gloves,
Buck Gauntlets, &c.

ALSO,

A superior line of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cloakings, Coatings, &c.

ALSO,

150 pieces Petershams and Seal Skins.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway a large stock of first-class furniture, consisting of parlor suites of various kinds, chamber and library suites, secretaries, bookcases, wardrobes, etageres, armoir-à-glace, buffets, &c., making a fine stock of City made furniture, to which the notice of buyers is respectfully solicited.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., the stock of strictly first-class wines, brandies, ales, porter and cigars, of an insolvent importing and jobbing house, for many years in the Southern trade; must be cleared previous to Jan. 1; all of which are guaranteed genuine, and according to sample and description, including pale and dark brandies, ports, Madeiras, sherries, rum, gin, whisky, &c., in casks, cases, bottles and demijohns. Also the balance of an invoice, in original cases, shipped (*via* Montreal) by the London and Peninsular Wine Company, (the oldest in London,) comprising Don Pedro Madeira, 1844; royal golden, 1849; superior brown, 1850, and extra pale sherry, 1847; superior old port, 1842; Mantell's old imperial brandy, 1848; Jamaica rum, 1848; old Holland gin, and English wild cherry brandy. Persons desiring a stock for private use can find nothing more desirable or reliable. We sold a large part of this stock on Oct. 3 and Nov. 26, and have received large duplicate orders since. Also remaining unsold, a few lots belonging to an English gentleman leaving the country, viz.: a few dozen V. O. P. sherry 1814; sercial Maderia; Antigua rum 1847. A few original packages of fine sherry of one arrobe each, (about four gallons,) imported for private use. A few demijohns very old pineapple rum; do. do. of very choice old competition sherry; an invoice of guaranteed Charles Heidseick champagne, quarts and pints; old Otard brandy in demijohns; Marcobrunner Hock 1846. The entire catalogue will be offered without reserve. Also, the balance of the invoice of fine Havana cigars remaining from sales of above date, of the following celebrated brands, viz.: Flor Moranzes, Windfield Scott, Noreigas, Flor Alburne, Cabanas, Henry Clay, Luna Lena, El Sol, Don Quixotte, Sancho Panza, Columbia, Brittanica, Il Dolce Far Niente, Victoria, Cotton Plant, La Union, Plantation and others, in all about 115,000, consisting principally of Conchas, Millar, Communes, Farzuleas, Media, Regalias and Londres, mostly in 10ths.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock, at the Studio Buildings, No. 15 10th-st., the valuable paintings and other works of art contributed to the above fund by the artists, forming one of the most valuable collections ever offered by them to the public. The following artists are represented in the sale, viz.:

E. Leutze, Thos. Hicks, F. W. Edmonds, R. W. Hubbard, A. Bierstadt, D. Rossiter, J. A. Suydam, R. Gignoux, J. G. Brown, J. M. Falconer, A. W. Warren, B. Bristol, W. Whitteridge, E. Benson, Charles Muller, J. Carlin, V. Colyer, S. S. Osgood, D. Huntington, A. B. Durand, Louis Lang, S. R. Gifford, D. Johnson, J. H. Cafferty, L. R. Mignot, S. Coleman, G. D. Barron, F. B. Chapman, G. C. Thompson, W. J. Hennessey, J. S. Jamieson, Alfred Jones, C. G. Fish, H. H. Moore, J. B. Bristol, J. W. Casilear, J. F. Kenset, R. M. Staigg, W. L. Sontag, G. H. Boughton, J. Williamson, C. F. Blauvelt, D. M. Carter, T. A. Richards, C. C. Griswold, H. A. Loop, Jerome Thompson, E. D. Nelson, Eliza Creatores, Wm. Morgan, H. Carmiencke, J. Hamilton.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., horses, wagons and harness.

Sorrel English cob horse, 15½ hands high, about 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle; has carried a lady.

A black horse, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, warranted perfectly sound and kind in all harness and under saddle. Also a single harness in good order.

Wagon—A single seat wagon. A single set harness but little used, made by Gibson, cost $60; also an extra set of single do.

A single cutter sleigh, pole and shafts, in fine order, very stylish.

Also a large brown horse, 16 hands high, perfectly gentle and kind in harness; an admirable horse for a coupé; cost $450.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, 19th, and FRIDAY, 20th inst., At 10½ o'clock each day,

At the warerooms of Shaffer & Sucknow, No. 520 Broadway, between Spring and Broome sts.,

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE OF THE FIRST CLASS—Being the closing sale of their stock, consisting of elegant parlor suites, in rosewood, mounted in ormolu and inlaid with bronze medallion; buffet and fancy chairs to match; suites in open work, vine carved rosewood and others; rosewood etageres, console tables, bookcases, centre, side and other tables; fancy reception chairs, richly carved and plain; marble-top dressing bureaus, oiled walnut furniture, extension tables, oak buffets and chairs, hall-stands, elegant sideboard furniture, in various styles, with other descriptions of first-class furniture.

The above can be examined until the days of sale, and will be sold without reserve to close up the concern.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 1 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Rifle, Pistol, Clothing, Dresses, &c., seized for debt. To be sold for account of whom it may concern, an elegant Colt's repeating rifle, very elaborately finished, with case and implements complete; also, a Colt's revolver, with case and implements, and two extra stocks, making a rifle gun—extra leather case to each. Also, a fine trout rod and reel. All are nearly new and made to order. Also, four trunks, containing ladies' and gents' valuable wearing apparel, laces, dresses, Paris shoes, artificial flowers, &c., all nearly new and very costly, and a number of valuable books, atlas, heraldic works, &c., to be sold without reserve for debt. The rifle and pistol can be seen the day before the sale.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES, STATUARY, RICH FRENCH JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, DEC. 23 AND 24, At 11 o'clock each day,

At No. 629 BROADWAY, between Houston and Bleecker sts., comprising rich French clocks and pendules in bronze, ormolu and marble; bronze statuary, candelabras, vases, ornaments, fancy goods, rich French jewelry, rings, pins, ear-rings, brooches, bracelets, chains, necklaces, &c., &c. Catalogues will be ready on morning of sale, and as every lot will be positively sold without any reserve, the auctioneer begs to call the particular attention of those who want MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY PRESENTS at a mere nominal price.

B. H. SEIXAS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE ENTIRE CONTENTS of China Hall is now removed to the second story of Room No. 685 Broadway, over Wm. Taylor's Ladies' Saloon; sale will commence on THURSDAY, Dec. 19, and sold without reserve, for cash only, under the direction of the assignee. The stock consists of dinner, breakfast, toilet and tea sets, mantel ornaments, plated ware, cutlery, japanned tea trays, a large quantity of granite ware; glass, rich Bohemian, cut, crystal and molded, selected for family use; also, fine porcelain, by C. C. Leigh. The goods are now ready for examination. WM. TAYLOR, Assignee.

Catalogues can be procured the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels and Aubusson carpets, carved rosewood suite, carved oak buffet extension dining-table, ormolu clock and candelabras, rosewood easy chair, in plush, oak dining-room chairs, rosewood hall stands, elegant gilt-frame pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood etageres, elegant arm chairs, in reps, elegant chandeliers, sewing chairs, in worsted brocatel, superb carved rosewood 7-octave piano, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Also, rosewood English cottage harp-pattern piano, of beautiful tone.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.—Situated within one mile of Princeton, N. J., on the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad, known as the Aqueduct Mills, consisting of 35 acres tillable land, one new grist mill, 31 by 67, three stories high, and four run stones; one new saw-mill, with two saws; two large new dwelling houses, one small house and store, and other necessary outbuildings, all in good repair. The water power is ample and unfailing, and the country unsurpassed for grain of all kinds. About $7,000 may remain on the property.

Sale will be positive on TUESDAY, Dec. 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises. For particulars inquire at No. 119 West-st., N. Y. OBADIAH CLARK, Sheriff.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

BROWNE & NICHOLS WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the store, No. 25 Pine-st., next door to the Custom-house, assignee's sale of carriages, two-seated turn-over seat rockaways, elegant light-top City-built trotting-wagons, no-top buggies, three very light jagger wagons, elegant six-seated rockaways, an elegant Winter or Summer carriage, express-wagon, shifting top. These carriages are all custom-made, and are to be sold without reserve, by order of the assignee.

A. B. CHAPMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT SALE OF household furniture, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 11 o'clock, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, china, silver and glass ware, mirrors, bronzes, ornaments, paintings, &c. Also basement and kitchen utensils.

DAVID D. EGAN, Auctioneer, No. 438 Canal-st.

CHANGE OF TIME.—DAVID D. EGAN, JR., will sell THIS DAY, at 1½ o'clock, a general assortment of furniture; also, one billiard table, of Bassford's make. See *Herald, Tribune, Sun* and *Staats-Zeitung.*

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN CONTINUATION. ELEGANT GOLD WATCHES, IN DIAMOND ENAMELED, AND 18-CARAT GOLD CASES.

Also, RICH JEWELRY.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, NO. 79 NASSAU-ST., between Fulton and John sts., by order of assignee, about 150 elegant diamond, enameled and 18-carat gold watches, best makers. Also, a large assortment of rich and elegant jewelry, adapted to ladies', gents', and children's wear. Also, a number of superior silver watches. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

DRY GOODS.

ELEGANT FANCY ARTICLES IN GREAT VARIETY.

The importing house of NORTH, SHERMAN & CO., now offer their WHOLESALE STOCK of FANCY GOODS AT RETAIL For the present month only. For the convenience of buyers, especially the ladies, they have taken the store No. 449 BROADWAY, where choice selections of their stock are offered for sale. This is a rare opportunity to purchase fancy articles either for family use, or for HOLIDAY GIFTS.

The reputation of our firm is pledged to furnish our goods AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

In the assortment may be found:
Rich pearl, ivory and sandal wood fans.
English and French work-boxes and writing-desks.
Jet and gold bracelets, velvet wristlets.
Portmonnaies, wallets, fancy bags and reticules.
Head dresses and hair ornaments.
Shell, ivory and fancy combs.
Perfumery from noted French manufacturers.
Great variety of colognes in elegant bottles.
Gold pens, stationery, musical instruments, &c.

As we are determined to reduce stock, many goods will be sold at cost.

351. PEREMPTORY SALE. 351.
CHARLES LUMM & CO.,
No. 351 Broadway, New-York,
Late
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
Are offering their entire stock
of
UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN GOODS,
351. WINDOW SHADES, 351.
CORNICES, HOLLANDS, LACE, MUSLIN AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINES, BROCATELLES, DAMASKS,
For sale to the Trade, or at retail, at
30 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST;
As the stock must be disposed of and their store vacated by Jan. 1, 1862.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.

At reduced prices.

FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
PLUSH AND LIONSKIN CLOAKS, in a great variety
All new styles, at retail, at reduced prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

NO. 759 BROADWAY.
PRESENTS FOR ALL SEASONS.
And the most agreeable favors for ladies are
TUCKER'S
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
Commencing at $5.
Flowers, for decorative purposes, 12 cents per bunch.

CLOAKS.
WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
LADIES' CLOAKS
AT RETAIL
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
DURING THE HOLIDAYS.
No. 312 Broadway,
Up stairs.

CLOAKS AT RETAIL.
WOODBRIDGE & KEHOE,
NO. 336 BROADWAY, CORNER WORTH-ST.,
OFFER THEIR STOCK OF
WINTER CLOAKS AT RETAIL,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
MADAME R. HARRIS & SON,
No. 729 Broadway,
Have just received a beautiful assortment of FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c., &c.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO INVESTMENTS.
LARGE INTEREST ON MONEY
REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND COLLECTION AGENCY.
Property in Chicago and the Northwest purchased, sold and generally managed for nonresidents.
THOS. B. BRYAN,
President of the Home Mutual Insurance Co. of Chicago.
REFERENCES—The Bankers and business men of Chicago. Special references given, when desired, to investing clients in various sections of the Union.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Chamberlain's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1865.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, } HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly. They have coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.

HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share, to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD } COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF THE ASSENTING } CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE } R. R. Co., No. 29 William-st.

HOLDERS OF LAND GRANT, AND OF Second Mortgage Eastern Division, Bonds, not deposited with the Trustees, under the agreement of Oct. 3, 1861, before the 21st of December, 1861, are hereby notified that they will be required to pay in cash an assessment on all bonds presented to us, for the benefit of that agreement, after that date, for the purpose of paying expenses incurred by delay and litigation. By order of the Trustees.
Dec. 9, 1861. N. A. COWDREY, Sec.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3¼ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.
By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE Co., } No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 18, 1861.

THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, and will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next.

An election of Directors for the ensuing year will also be held on the same day. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

This Company continues to insure, as usual, on the most reasonable terms.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Co., } NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS Company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—PURsuant to the order of the Court of Chancery of the State of Vermont, a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. on the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be said at the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1862, to the order of such persons as shall have proved their bonds.
SHEPERD KNAPP, } Trustees.
GEORGE BRIGGS, }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY, } No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1861.

WM. S. BOUN, LATE TREASURER OF this Company, having resigned, the Board of Directors have this day appointed J. W. BAKER, Esq., Treasurer *pro tem.* The dividends will be paid by him at the office of the Park Fire Insurance Company, and where the business of the Company will be conducted until further notice.
JOHN T. RATHBUN, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMpany have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 20th of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst., inclusive.
R. T. COMPTON, President.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1861.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE CITY Bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 56 and 60 Exchange-place.

$36,000 NEWARK CITY CORPORATION Bonds, in sums of $1,000 each, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, offered in exchange for United States Government 6s of 1881.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 44 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 96 cents.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD Co., } NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, on the 20th day of December, instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 21st inst.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Dec. 17, 1861.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 600 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 631 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before me; and I do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 15 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MORICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 8th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge of this office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, } Dec. 6, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with seventy thousand gallons of the best quality, pure, Winter-strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into three lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The three lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1, (23,000) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2, (32,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3, (15,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be the best quality pure Winter strained or bagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils, and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower of Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in unfrimmed capillary or jet lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, and delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after notice; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ———, of ——, State of ———, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ———, agreeably to the provisions, and in conformity to the terms, of the advertisement of the ——, from the office of the Light-house Board. Should my (our) offer or bid be accepted, ——— request to be informed at ———, and that the contract may be forwarded to ———, for signature and certificate. (Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guaranty that in case the foregoing ———, of ———, be accepted, ———, will, within ten days after the acceptance of said ———, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the ——— of oil proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement hereto appended, under which it was made. And in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest bidder.
Witness: } Sureties.
(Place.)
(Date.)
I hereby certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient. (Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS, } No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR EMPTY FLOUR-BARRELS.—Proposals will be received at this office up to Dec. 24, 1861, for the purchase of all the empty flour barrels, for one year from 1st day of January next. The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE.—Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1861.—Proposals are invited at this office, until the 20th instant, for Zouave Leggings of Russet Leather, or other suitable material; and of Linen or Russia Sheeting; to be 11½ inches high. Samples of the Leggings to be sent with the proposals, stating prices. G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.

For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 6 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany. (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms moderate. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., No. 138 East-Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅞ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.—CHAS. SIEH & CO., corner South-3d and 1st-sts., Brooklyn, E. D. Depôt No. 547 Broadway, N. Y. We invite the attention of the public to our stock of improved overstrung, iron frame piano-fortes, which for their power, musical qualities and durability, stand unsurpassed.

PIANOS, A FRENCH ORGAN, MELODEONS, Music Stools, Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Cutlery, Books, Paper, Paintings, Guns, Pistols, Cigars, Safes, a small steam engine, &c., &c. Cash advances on merchandise generally. J. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., second floor.

A VERY FINE TONED AND FINISHED Piano for sale, for about half its original cost. It has all modern improvements; full iron frame, overstrung bass, and handsomely carved mouldings. It is fully warranted by best City makers. Call at No. 89 Henry-st.

WANTED—TWO SECOND-HAND PIANOS, worth from $40 to $100, for which the cash will be paid, by E. A. DAGGETT, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

100 NEW PIANO-FORTES OF OUR OWN make to hire, and the rent applied to the purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

MERRY CHRISTMAS IS COMING—AND if the ladies wish beautiful embroidered toilet slippers, presents for gentlemen, with ladies', boys' and misses' boots and shoes, all styles and prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec'r. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, December 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Dec. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Jan. 4

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 86 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862 | MONDAY.....March 3
TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862 | SATURDAY.....March 29

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

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WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE WAR.

Its Cause and its Cure—He Stands by the Government.

The British the Most Selfish and Treacherous of Modern Governments.

HOW TO QUIET GREAT BRITAIN.

Tremendous Meeting and Great Enthusiasm.

That there should be a crowded audience, wherever and whenever the brilliant Boston orator is announced to speak, is to be expected; but that an assembly of the number and character that filled the Cooper Institute last evening, composed of the most respectable citizens of all parties—many accompanied by their wives and daughters—should brave the anticipations of riot and disturbance, which the *Herald* has been so ready to announce, and eager to promote, was a compliment to Mr. PHILLIPS' attractive eloquence, as significant, as proof of the low estimation in which the veracity or influence of that journal is held.

The detachments of Police from the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Precincts, which the Superintendent had placed upon duty, found themselves converted into peaceable and attentive listeners, there being absolutely nothing for them to do in their ordinary way of duty except to direct those who were at a loss where to go in order to hear, to the most favorable positions; which duty was performed principally by the Captain and squad from the Fifteenth, and effectually and as courteously as possible in such a jam.

At 8 o'clock Mr. PHILLIPS came upon the platform, and his appearance was the signal of a perfect storm of applause. Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON announced that Mr. THEODORE TILTON was invited to deliver a discourse on the "Latest Questions of the War," on Thursday evening, to be succeeded the following week by WM. LLOYD GARRISON, who would give us his views on that subject. [Loud cheers.]

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

DR. H. A. HARTT, in introducing MR. PHILLIPS, said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Boston, is a National man, and needs no introduction or eulogy from me. For more than a quarter of a century he has stood up before the country, as an able and eloquent expounder of great ethical principles. Unconnected with Church or State, yet a Christian and a patriot, he has devoted himself to the advocacy of the natural, political and religious rights of man. [Cheers.] Without commission from the nation, or authority from the ecclesiastical court, yet anointed by God and inspired by His spirit, he has proclaimed essential, fundamental, eternal truths, which accredited priests and sages have repudiated and despised. Gifted with genius and fortune, and all the advantages by which he might easily have attained the highest posts and offices in the nation, he has deliberately chosen to identify himself with the cause of a poor, despised and outcast race of strangers; although he knew that, by inevitable consequence, he would become the object of incessant persecution and reproach. In an age of materialism, in the midst of a popular sentiment which insisted upon the toleration and support of a cruel and infamous system of oppression, he has had the courage to be the steady champion of the inherent worth and dignity of man; to place him in his true position, infinitely above all considerations of commerce, policy, Unions, Constitutions and Governments, and to demand for him the recognition of his inalienable rights. In the spirit of that Divine affirmation, that "The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath," he has maintained that "Government was made for man, and not man for the Government." [Applause.] He appears here now, as ever, the brilliant orator, to cast around the cause of justice and humanity the charms of more than Grecian eloquence; now, as ever, for man and his rights, above the Union and above the Constitution; but now, as never before, for the Union and the Constitution, [loud cheers] because he believes that out of the terrible ordeal through which they are passing, they shall come forth purified from every stain,—and thenceforth and forever be for man and his rights. [Cheers.] In conclusion he introduced the speaker, who, upon rising, was received with three tremendous cheers.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' ADDRESS.

Coming forward upon the platform, MR. PHILLIPS said:

Ladies and gentlemen, it would be in vain for me fitly to thank you for this welcome; you will allow me, therefore, not to attempt it, but to avail myself of your patience to present to yue the views which I have been invited to present on this platform upon the war. I know, ladies and gentlemen, that action—deeds, not words—are the fitting duty of the hour. Yet, still cannon think in this day of ours, and it is only by putting thought behind arms that we render them worthy in any degree of the civilization of the Nineteenth Century. Besides, the Government has two-thirds of a million of soldiers, and it has ships sufficient for its policy. The only real question seems to be what the Government is to do with these forces, in what path and how far it shall tread. You and I come here to-night, not to criticize, not to find fault with the Cabinet. We come here to recognize the fact that, in moments like these, the statesmanship of the Cabinet itself is but a pine shingle on the rapids of Niagara, borne which way the great popular heart and the National purpose direct. It is in vain now, with these scenes about us, in this crisis, to endeavor to create public opinion; too late now to educate 20,000,000 of people. Our object now is to concentrate and to manifest, to make evident, and to make intense the matured purpose of the nation. We are to show the world, if it be possible to show it, that democratic institutions are strong enough for such an hour as this; that terrible as is the conspiracy, momentous as is the peril, democracy welcomes the struggle, [applause] confident that she stands like no delicately polished throne in the old world, but like a pyramid on her broadest base, able to be patient with national evil, patient with the long forbearance of the three generations, and strong enough, when after that forbearance, they reveal themselves in their own inevitable and hideous proportions, to pronounce and to execute the unanimous verdict, Death. Now, gentlemen, it is in such a spirit, with such a purpose, that I come before you to-night. Whence came this war you and I need not curiously investigate. We may take our stand-point for granted. While MR. SUMNER on the one side and MR. EVERETT on the other agree, you and I may take for granted the agreement of two such opposite statesmen, the result of the common sense of this side of the water and of the other, that Slavery is the root of this war. [Applause.] I know some men have loved to trace it to disappointed ambition, to the success of the Republican Party, convincing 300,000 nobles at the South, who have hitherto furnished us most of the Presidents, Generals, Judges and Ambassadors, that we wanted that they should have leave to stay at home, and that 20,000,000 of Northerners would take their share in public affairs. I do not think that cause equal to the result. Other men besides and before JEFFERSON DAVIS and GOV. WISE have disappointed of the Presidency. HENRY CLAY, DANIEL WEBSTER, STEPHEN DOUGLAS, were more than once disappointed. Yet who believes that either or all of these men could have marshaled the North in arms to avenge their wrong? Why, then, are the pigmies of the South able to do what the giants I have named could never achieve? Simply because there is a radical difference between the States they sway and the States which WEBSTER, DOUGLAS and CLAY led to battle, and that difference is Slavery. I know party victories may be the occasion of this war, so a tea-chest was the occasion of the Revolution. It went to the bottom of Boston Harbor on the night of the 16th of December, 1763, but that tea-chest was not the *cause* of the Revolution. Neither is JEFFERSON DAVIS. [Great laughter and applause.] If you will look at the map and notice that every Slave State has joined, or tried to join, the rebellion, and that no Free State has done it, I think you cannot doubt substantially the origin of this convulsion.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, you know me—those of you who know me at all—simply as an Abolitionist. I am proud that you have known me as such. [Loud and long applause.] In the twenty-five years that are gone—I say it with no occasion to offend any man before me—I find no place where an American could stand, with decent self-respect, except with unintermitted and loud protest against the sin of his native land. [Applause.] But, ladies and gentlemen, do not imagine that I come here to-night to speak to you simply as an Abolitionist, exclusively as an Abolitionist. My interest in this war, simply and exclusively as an Abolitionist, is about as much ended as yours in a novel when the hero has won the lady, and the marriage is comfortably celebrated on the last night. [Laughter.] I know the danger of political prophecy—a kaliedoscope of which not even a Yankee can guess the next combination [laughter]—but for all that, I venture to offer my opinion, and to say that, on this continent, the system of domestic Slavery has received its death-blow. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Let me tell you why I think so. There are but three paths out of this war. One is, the North conquer; the second is, the South conquer: the third is, compromise. Now, if the North conquers, or there be a compromise, two things, one or the other, must come. Either the old Constitution or a new one. I believe so far as the slave clauses of the Constitution of 1789 are concerned, it is dead. It appears to me impossible that the thrifty, pains-taking North, after keeping 500,000 men idle for two or three years, at the cost of two million dollars a day—after that flag towered at Sumter—after BAKER and LYON and ELLSWORTH and WINTHROP and CAMERON and WARD have given their lives to quell the rebellion—after our Massachusetts boys, hurrying from the plow and the workshop to guard the capital, have been foully murdered on the pavement at Baltimore—I cannot believe that the North is so lost, so craven, that she can be put back and made to stand again where she stood on the 4th of March, 1861. [Loud and long applause.]

But if there be a reconstruction with the slave clause, then in a little while, longer or shorter, Slavery dies. Indeed, on any other basis than that of 1789 she has nothing to do but die. [Laughter.] On the contrary, if the South—no, I cannot say conquers—my lips will not form that word—but if she balks us of victory, the only way she can do it, the only path she can tread toward it, is to write emancipation on her own banner and bribe the aristocrats and the traders of the old world to divide the majestic Republic, whose growth makes them envious and whose trade cripples their own. In either way the slave goes free.

Unless England pours her fleet within six months along our coast, the South can never spring into separate existence but from the basis of negro freedom. And I, for one, will not yet believe that the North will again consent to share its shame. [Applause.] With me, therefore, fellow-citizens, as a mere Abolitionist—exclusively as such—I have little more interest in this war than the frontiersman's wife had in his struggle with the bear, when she didn't care which whipped. [Great merriment.]

But before I leave the Abolitionists let me say a word. Some men say *we* are the cause of this war. Gentlemen, you do us too much honor. [Laughter.] If it be so, we have reason to be proud of it. For I in my heart am an American citizen. I believe this year the most glorious of the Republic since 1776. [Applause.] The North, craven and contented till now, like Mammon with his muck-rake, could see nothing in Heaven but the glowing pavement. To-day she throws off her chains! We have a North, as DANIEL WEBSTER said. This is no epoch for nations to blush at. The English might have blushed in 1625, when Englishmen trembled at a fool's frown, and were silent when JAMES forbid them to think; but not in 1649, when the outraged people cut off his son's head. Massachusetts might have blushed a year or two ago when an insolent Virginian, standing on Bunker's Hill, insulted the North, and then dragged her citizens to Washington to tell him what they knew about JOHN BROWN. But she has no cause to blush to-day, when she has that same insolent Senator an acknowledged felon in Fort Warren! [Loud applause.] In my view the bloodiest war that ever raged is infinitely better than the happiest Slavery that ever flattered men into obedience. [Applause.] And yet I love peace; but it is real peace; not peace such as we have had; not peace that meant lynch law in the Carolinas and mob law in New-York; not peace that meant chains around Boston court-house, a gag on the lips of statesmen, and the slave sobbing himself to sleep with curses? No more such peace for me! No peace that is not born of justice and does not recognize the rights of every race and every man. [Applause.] Some men say they would view the war as white men. I condescend to no such narrowness. I view it as an American citizen—proud to be a citizen of an Empire that knows neither black nor white—neither Saxon nor Indian—but shelters all under a sceptre, equal and impartial over all. [Applause.] If I am to love my country, it must be loveable. If I am to honor it it must be worthy of respect. What is the function God gives us? What is the breadth of responsibility that he lays upon us? An Empire the mother and the home of every race, of every creed, of every tongue, to whose citizens is committed, if not the ohly, then the grandest experiment of proud self-government. DE TOCQUEVILLE tells us that all nations and all ages tend with inevitable certainty to this result. But he points out, as history does, this land as the normal school—the nation set by God to try the experiment of popular education, popular government, to smooth the obstacles, discover the dangers, guard against the perils, facilitate the progress, help forward the hopes and the steps of the race. Let us see to it, therefore, that on such a crisis and such a post, neither the cowardice, nor the heedlessness nor the indifference of the American people forfeits this high honor, won for us by the toils of two generations given to us by the blessings of a Providence that honors us with the gift. It is as such a citizen of a leading State of this Western Continent, vast in territory, and yet nothing compared with the grandeur of its hopes and the majesty of its future—it is as such a citizen that I shall, for once, try to find my duty, express as an individual my opinion, and aid thereby the Cabinet in doing its duty under such a responsibility. It does not lie in one man to ruin us, nor in one man to save us—nor a dozen. It lies in the twenty millions—in the thirty millions of thirty-four States.

Now how do we stand? In a war, and not only that, but terrific war—not a war sprung from the venom spite of a priest, the flickering ambition of a prince, wars usually have, but a war unavoidable, nobody's fault—the result of a past training—a conflict of ideas. Millions of people grappling at each others' throats, every soldier in each camp certain that he is fighting for an idea that holds the salvation of the world, every drop of his blood is in earnest, such a war finds no parallel nearer than the Catholic Hugenot in France, or that of the Aristocrat and Red Republican of 1790, or of Cromwell and the Irish, when victory meant extermination. Such is our war. I look upon it as the commencement of the great struggle of the hidden aristocracy and democracy of America. We are to say to-day whether it shall last ten years or seventy, as it usually has done. In such a war—I will not speak of war in itself—I have no time to; I will not say with NAPOLEON that it is the practice of barbarians; I will not say that it is good, I say that it is better than the past. Good, better, best, are comparatives and superlatives; but a thing may be better, and yet not good. This war is better than the past. There is not an element of good in it, that is, there is nothing in it that we might not have gotten better, fuller, and more perfectly in other paths. And yet it is infinitely better than the cowardice of the past—infinitely better than a peace that had pride for its father and subserviency for its mother. [Applause.] Neither will I speak of the cost of war—although you know that we never shall go out of this one without a debt of at least two thousand millions of dollars; for if the prevalent theory prove correct, and the country comes together again on anything like the old basis, we pay JEFF. DAVIS's debts as well as our own. [Laughter.] Neither will I remind you that debt, debt is the fatal disease of republics—the first thing, the mightiest to undermine Government and corrupt the people. The great debt of England has kept back her civil progress at least a hundred years. I will not touch that. Neither will I remind you that when we go out of this war go out with an immence disbanded army—and immense military spirit, embodied in two-thirds of a million of soldiers, the fruitful and inevitable source of fresh debts and new wars. I pass by all that, and yet lying within this cause are things enough to make the most sanguine friend of free Institutions tremble for our future. But I pass this by.

But let me remind you of another tendency of the times. You know, for instance, that the writ of *habeas corpus*, by which your own Government is bound to render a reason to the Judiciary before it lays its hand upon a citizen, has been suspended. It has been called the high water mark of English liberty. The present NAPOLEON, in his treatise on the English constitution calls it the gem of English institutions. LIEBER says that that, with free meetings like this, and a free Press, are the three elements which distinguish liberty from despotism. All that Saxon blood has gained in the battles and toils of two hundred years are these three things. But to-day, Mr. Chairman, every one of them, *habeas corpus*, the right of free meeting and a free Press are annihilated in every square mile of the Republic. We live to-day, every one of us, under martial-law or mob law. The Secretary of State puts into his bastile, with a warrant as irresponsible as that of LOUIS, any man whom he pleases. And you know that neither Press nor lips may venture to arraign the Government without being silenced. Mark me, I am not complaining. I do not say it is not necessary. It is necessary to do anything to save the ship. [Applause.] necessary to throw everything overboard in order that we may float. It is a mere question whether you prefer the despotism of Washington or that of Richmond. I prefer that of Washington. [Loud applause.] But, nevertheless, I point out to you this tendeney because it is momentous in its significance. We are tending with rapid strides, you say inevitably—I do not deny it, necessarily—I do not question it—we are tending toward that strong Government which frightened JEFFERSON, and toward that unlimited debt, that endless army. We have already those alien and sedition laws which, in 1798, wrecked the Federal Party, and summoned the Democratic into existince. For the first time on this continent, we have passports, which even LOUIS NAPOLEON pronounces useless and odious. For the first time in our history Government spies frequent our great cities. And this model of a strong Government, if you reconstruct it on the old basis, is to be handed into the keeping of whom? If you compromise it by reconstruction, to whom are you to give these delicate and grave powers? To compromisers. Reconstruct this Government, and for twenty years you can never elect a Republican President. It must be in the hands of men that have no principles, or are willing to shift them as they please. Now I am not exaggerating the moment. I can parallel it entirely. It is the same position that England held in times of ELDON and FOX, when HOLCROFT and MONTGOMERY, the poet, HORNE TOOKE and FROST and HARDY went into dungeons, and the laws that PITT executed BURKE praised. Times when FOX said he despaired of English liberty but for the power of insurrection! Times which SYDNEY SMITH said he remembered when no man was entitled to an opinion who hadn't £5,000 a year. Do I exaggerate when I say that there is no single right that Government is scrupulous and finds itself able to protect except the right of a man to his slaves! [Laughter.] Every other bulwark has fallen before the necessities of the hour.

Understand me, I do not complain of this state of things; but it is momentous. I only ask you that out of this peril you be sure to get something worthy of the crisis through which you have passed. No Government of free make could stand three such trials as this. I only paint you the picture, in order, like Hotspur, to say, "Out of this nettle danger be you right eminently sure that you pluck the flower of safety." [Applause.] Standing in such a crisis certainly it commands us that we should endeavor to find the root of the difficulty, and that now, once for all, we should put it beyond the possibility of troubling our peace again. We cannot afford, as Republicans, to run this risk. The vessel of state—her timbers are strained beyond almost the possibility of surviving. The tempest is one which it demands the wariest pilot to outlive. We cannot afford, thus warned, to omit anything that can save this ship of state from a second danger of the kind.

Well, what shall we do? The answer to that question comes partly from what we think has been the cause of this convulsion. Some men think—some of your editors think—many of ours too—that this war is nothing but the disappointment of one or two thousand angered politicians, who have persuaded eight millions of Southerners, against their convictions, to take up arms and rush to the battle field—no great compliment to Southern soldiers. [Laughter.] They think that if the Federal army could only appear in the midst of this demented mass, the eight millions will find out for the first time in their lives that they have got souls of their own, tell us so, and then we shall all be plioted back, float back, drift back into the good old times of FRANKLIN PIERCE and JAMES BUCHANAN. [Laughter.] Well, there is a measure of truth in that. I believe that if a year ago, when the thing first showed its head, JEFFERSON DAVIS, and TOOMBS, and KEIT, and WISE, and the rest, had been hung for traitors at Washington, and a couple of frigates anchored at Charleston, another couple in Savannah, and half a dozen in New-Orleans, with orders to shell the cities on the first note of resistance, there never would have been this outbreak—[applause]—or it would have been postponed at least a dozen years; and if that interval had been used to get rid of Slavery we never would have heard of the convulsion. But you know we had nothing of that kind, and the consequence is, what? Why, the bewildered North has been summoned by every defeat, and every success, from its workshops and its factories, to gaze with half-opened eyes at the lurid heavens, until at last, divided, bewildered, confounded, as this 20,000,000 were, we have all of us fused into one idea, that the Union meant Justice—shall mean Justice—owns down to the Gulf, and we will have it. [Applause.] Well, what has taken place meanwhile at the South? Why, the same thing. The divided, bewildered South has been summoned also out of her divisions by every success and every defeat, (and she has had more of them than we have had of the first,) and the consequence is that she, too, is fused into a swelling sea of State pride Northern hate, unconquorable will and study of revenge, immortal hate and purpose never to submit nor yield. She is in earnest—every one of them—and she is as unanimous as the Colonies were in the Revolution—in fact, the South recognizes more intelligently than we do the necessities of her position. I don't believe in secession; I agree with Bishop Gen. POLK, that it is a conspiracy, not a secession. Its home is at the South; its root is at the South; but it has many a branch in Wall-street and State-street. [Applause.] It is a conspiracy, and on the one side has every man who still thinks that he that steals his brother is a gentleman, and he that makes his living is not. [Laughter and applause.] It is the aristocratic elemen which survived the Constitution, and our fathers thought could be left in their day, and the South today is forced into this war by the natural growth of the antagonistic principle. You may pledge what submission and patience of Southern institutions you please; it is not enough. South Carolina said to Massachusetts in 1835, when EDWARD EVERETT was Governor: "Abolish free speech—it is a nuisance." Well, she is right; from her stand-point, it is. [Laughter and applause.] That is, it is not possible to preserve the quiet of South Carolina consistently with free speech. But you know the story WALTER SCOTT told of the old Scotch laird, who said to his servant, who had lived with him forty years: "Jack, you and I can't live under this roof any longer." "And where does your Honor think of going?" [Laughter.] No free speech, says South Carolina. Now, I say you may pledge, compromise, guarantee what you please, the South knows it is not your purpose, it is your character that she dreads; it is the nature of Northern institutions, the freedom of discussion, the flavor of her ideas, the sight of her growth, the free neighborhood of such States that constitutes the danger. It is like the two vases launched on the stormy sea, the one of iron and the other of crockery. The iron said to the crockery, "Never fear, I will not come near you." "Thank you," said the weaker vessel, "there is just as much danger in my coming near you." [Laughter.] It is not in the purpose—it is in the inevitable character of these Northern Sthtes that the South sees her danger, and the struggle is between these two ideas. Our fathers, as I said, thought they could leave one to eviscerate the other. They took gunpowder and a lighted match, forced them into a stalwart cannon and screwed down the muzzle, and thought they should put out the match- Well, it went differently, and the cannon has exploded, and we stand amid the fragments.

Now, some Republicans and some Democrats—not Butler, and Bryant, and Boutwell, and Bancroft, and Croswell, and Cameron, and Cochrane, and Dickinson, but the old set—[laughter and applause]—the old set say, and the Republicans put the pieces carefully together in their places—put the gunpowder and the match in the gun—[laughter]—say the Constitution backwards instead of your prayers, and there never will be another convulsion! [Applause and laughter.] Now, I doubt it. [Laughter.] It seems to me that like causes will produce like effects, and that that policy of reconstruction is impossible—[A Voice, "Bravo,"]—and if it were possible, it would be the greatest mistake that Northern men could commit. [Applause.] Reconstruction is but another name for submission of the North; it is mere subjugation in a moss—it is nothing but the confession of defeat. Every merchant in such case, puts everything he has at hazzard, at the bidding of WIGFALL and TOOMBS in every bar-room at the South; for you see never until now did anybody but a few Abolitionists believe that this nation could be martialed one section against another in arms; but the secret is out; the weak point is discovered. Why does the London Press lecture us, like a schoolmaster his seven year-old boys? Why does England assume a tone such as she has disused for half a century to any European Power? Because she knows of us as we know of Mexico, and all Europe knows of Austria, that we have a cancer conceded in our very vitals, for she has but to stir up the red ingredients of convulsions, and she may sweep off our commercé from the ocean, send our stocks down to fifty per cent., and bankrupt our seaboard.

Reconstruction is but making chronic what this week evidences in what England dares to do toward this distracted Republic. I don't believe reconstruction possible. I don't believe the Cabinet intend it. If they did, I mean to say for one that any statesmen who greet these States back to reconstruction, will be damned to an infamy, compared with which ARNOLD was a saint and JAMES BUCHANAN a public benefactor. [Great applause, during which a man in the rear of the hall attempted to make a disturbance, but he quickly found himself out of reach of the speaker's voice.]

But I said reconstruction was not possible. I do not believe it is, for this reason: The moment these States begin to appear victorious—the moment our armies do anything that evinces final success—the wily statesmanship, the unconquerable hate of the South, will write Emancipation on her banner, welcome the protector of a European Power; and, if you read the English journals to-day, you need not doubt they will have it. We never shall conquer the South without her trying that expedient. Every Southerner, from TOOMBS up to FREMONT, has acknowledged it. Do you suppose that DAVIS and BEAUREGARD, and the rest, are to be exiles wandering in every great city of Europe, in order that they may save Slavery and the Constitution of '89? They, like ourselves, will toss everything overboard before they submit to Yankees. I don't believe, therefore, that reconstruction is possible; neither do I believe the Cabinet have any such purpose. Indeed I don't know where you will find an evidence of any purpose in the Administration at Washington. [Laughter and applause.] If you look to the West, if you look to the Potomac, what is the policy? Why, this: If on the Potomac, with the aid of twenty Governors, you assemble an army and do nothing but return fugitive slaves, that proves you competent an d efficient. If, on the contrary, on the banks of the Mississippi, the magic of your presence summons an army into existence, and you drive your enemy before you a hundred miles further than your second in command thought it possible for you to advance, that proves you incompetent, and entitles your second in command to succeed you. [Tremendous applause and three cheers for FREMONT.]

Looking in another direction, you see the Government announcing a policy in South Carolina. What is it? Well, Mr. Secretary CAMERON says to the General in command there, "You are to welcome into your camp all comers; you are to organize them into squads and companies; use them in any way you please, but there is to be no general arming." That is a very significant exception. You recollect in CHARLES READE's novel, *Never too Late to Mend*, (a very good motto,) the heroine flies away to hide from the hero, announcing that she never shall see him again. Her letter says "I will never see you again, Edward. You, of course, won't come to see me at Mrs. Young's, at No. 126 Bond-street, [laughter,] at 11 in the morning, and at 4 in the afternoon, because I shan't see you." [Laughter.] So Mr. CAMERON says there is to be no general arming, but I suppose there is to be a very particular arming. [Laughter.] But he goes on to add "This is no greater interference with the institutions of South Carolina than are necessary for the war, and no greater than peace will cure." Does he mean to give them back again when the war is over? I don't know. All I know is that the Port Royal experience proved one thing—it laid forever that cast-off argument—that loved their masters—and settled forever whether the blacks were with us or with the South. My opinion is that the blacks are the key of our position. [A VOICE—"That is it."] He that gets them wins, and he that does not, loses. [Applause.] Port Royal settled one thing—the blacks are with us and not with the South. I know nothing more touching in history, nothing that art will immortalize and poetry dwell upon more fondly—I know no tribute to the STARS and STRIPES more impressive than that incident of the blacks coming to the water side with their little bundles, with a simple faith which had endured through the night and the long forgotten years in the banner they never saw; they submitted to be shot rather than go from that banner. And if that was the result when nothing but Gen. SHERMAN's proclamation was landed on the Carolinas, what would have been the result if there had been 16,000 veterans, with FREMONT at the head, [loud applause,] and over them the Stars and Stripes, written with the motto, "Freedom for all, freedom forever?" If that had gone before them, they would have marched across the Carolinas and joined BAGWNLOW in East Tennessee. [Applause.] The bulwark on each side of them would have been 100,000 grateful blacks; they would have cut this rebellion in halves, and BEAUREGARD would have been ground to powder underneath the upper millstone of MCCLELLAN and above the lower millstone of a quarter of a million of blacks rising to kiss the Stars and Stripes. That is the way to stop insurrection. "A moment lost is an opportunity of misfortune," said NAPOLEON. Our duty is to save these 4,000,000 of blacks from their own passions, from their own confusion, and 8,000,000 of whites from the consequences of it, [laughter,] and in order to do it we 10,000,000 of educated, Christian Americans are not to wait for the will or the wisdom of a single man—we are not to wait for FREMONT, or MCCLELLAN or our own Government as our dictator to hide it. Rome, a herd of beggars and soldiers kept quiet only by waiting for a despotism to hide it, for she put the responsibility into the hands of a dictator. But for us, educated, thoughtful men, with institutions modeled and matured by the experience of two hundred years—it is not for us to evade responsibility by deferring to a single man. I demand of the Government a policy. I demand of the Government to show the doubting infidels of Europe that Democracy is not only strong enough for the trial, but that she produces men with brains large enough to form, and breath hot enough to fuse, the will of nineteen millions of people into one decisive blow for safety and for Union. [Cheers.] You will ask me how it is to be done. I would have it done by Congress. We have the power.

When Congress declares war, says JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Congress has all the powers incident to carrying on war. It is not an unconstitutional power; it is a power conferred by the Constitution; but the moment it is exercised it rises beyond the limits of Constitutional checks. I know it is a grave power, this trusting of the Government to despotism. It was a grave power in 1807, and along there, when Congress abolished commerce, when, by the embargo of JEFFERSON, no ship could visit New-York or Boston; and Congress set no limit. It forbid commerce. New-England asked, "Is it constitutional?" The Supreme Court said "Yes." New-England sat down and obeyed. Her wharfs were worthless, her ships rotting, her merchants beggared. She asked no compensation. The ordinary powers of Congress carried bankruptcy from New-Hampshire to Portland; but the Supreme Court said, it is legal, and New-England bowed her head. We commend the same cup to the Carolinas. We say to her that, in order to save the Government, there rests somewhere despotism. It is in the power of Congress. That despotism can change the social arrangements of the Southern States; and has the right to do it. Every man of you who speaks of the emancipation of the negroes allows it would be decisive if it were ever used. You allow when it is military necessity, we may use it. What I claim is, in honor of our institutions, that we are not put to the alternative of the carnage of a General. Our fathers left us with n such pliant, miserable Government. They gave us a Government, with the power, in such times as these, of doing anything that would save the helm of State in the hands of its citizens. [Cheers.] We can cede the Carolinians. Would to God we could shovel them into the Atlantic. [Applause and laughter.] We can cede a State. We can do anything for the time being; and no theory of Government can deny the power of the Government to execute the most unlimited powers of change. The only attractive is this: Do you prefer the despotism of your own citizens, or of foreigners? That is the only question in civil war. [Cheers.]

Now, this Government, which abolishes my right of *habeas corpus*—which strikes down, because it is necessary, every Christian bulwark of liberty,—which proclaims martial law—and holds every dollar and every man at the will of the Cabinet—do you turn round and tell me that this same Government has no power to strengthen its hands across the Potomac, and root up the evil which for 70 years has troubled its peace, and now culminates in rebellion? I maintain, therefore, the power of the Government itself to inaugurate a policy; and I say, in order to save the Union, do justice to the black. [Applause.]

People may say this is strange language for me—a Disunionist. Well, I was a Disunionist, sincerely, for twenty-five years. I did hate the Union, when the Union meant making white men hypocrites, and black men slaves. [Cheers.] I did prefer purity to peace, I acknowledge. The child of five generations of Puritans, and knowing well the value of Union, I did prefer disunion to being the accomplice of tyrants. But now, when I see what Union must mean, in order to last; when I see that you cannot have Union, without meaning justice; and when I see twenty millions of people, with current as swift, as inevitable as Niagara, determining that this Union shall mean justice, why should I object to it? [Loud applause.] I endeavored honestly, and am not ashamed of it, to take nineteen States of this Union and consecrate them to liberty; and twenty millions of people answer me back, "We like your motto, only we mean to keep thirty-four States under it." [Cheers.] Do you suppose I am not Yankee enough to buy Union when I can have it at a fair price. [Applause and laughter.] I know the value of Union, and the reason why I claim Carolina has no right to secede, is this: We are not a partnership. We are married, and we have done a great many things since we were married in 1789, which renders it unjust for the State to exercise her right of separation. I acknowledge that right. I acknowledge the great principle contained in the Declaration of Independence, that a State exists for the liberty and happiness of the people.

These are the ends of Government, and where a Government ceases to perform those ends, I acknowledge the right of revolution. But I acknowledge the right of revolution only when Government has ceased to promote these ends. We have been warned for seventy years. We bought Florida. We have rounded the Union to the Gulf, by the Mississippi, for commercial purposes. We have bought Texas for slave purposes; great commercial interests and great interests of peace have been subserved by wounding the Union, and many sacrifices of two generations have been given for that purpose. Now, to break up the Union is to defraud the children of those sacrifices. We bought Texas because she said that by enlarging the Slave territory it would tend to the total removal of the evil. Our fathers debased themselves in the dust before the Slave power. She took Boston and put a rope around her neck for an infamous compromise in the name of THOMAS SIMMS and ANTHONY BURNS. And now I demand the fulfillment even of that inamous pledge. [Applause.] Until South Carolina allows us all the influence that ninety millions of Yankee lips asking infinite questions herein these four millions of bondmen, I deny her right to secede. [Cheers.] For seventy years has the Union postponed the negro. For seventy years has she been beguiled, as she erected one bulwark after another around the slave system, that the great equivalent would be given in the influence of common institutions. I claim it to-day. Never until the North ceases to ask, that Union shall never further, shall these three hundred thousand slaves get beyond the influence of Boston ideas. Now, I believe it is a matter of justice. I know how we stand to-day, with the foreign cannon of England ready to be thrust out of the port-holes against us. But I can answer her with a better reply than SEWARD can give. I can answer her with a better paper than SIMON CAMERON can indite. I can answer her with the stars and stripes floating over the Cpaitol at Washington, and the itinerant Confederate Government breaking up at Richmond to move back to Montgomery. [Cheers. There is one thing, and only one thing, that John Bull respects, and that is success. [Loud applause.] It is not for us to give counsel to the Government, but I suppose we may express an opinion, and my opinion is that if I were President of the Thirty-four States, while I was, I should want MASON and SLIDELL to stay with me. [Vociferous cheers.

I say, first, then, as matter of justice to the slave, we owe it to him; and to save this Union, which means justice and peace, let us recognize the rights of four millions of the victims of Slavery. Justice, which at this hour is crafter than SEWARD, more statesmanlike than CAMERON—justice, which appeals from the Cabinets of Europe to the people—justice, which abuses the proud, and lifts up the humble. To all the cries of demagogues, asking for boldness, I respond with the cry of justice, immediate, absolute justice. And, if I have to descend to a lower level, I should say to the merchants of this metropolis, "Do you love the Union? Do you really think that on the other side of the Potomac are the brothers and natural customers of the manufacturing ingenuity of the North? I tell you, certain as fate, God has written the safety of that relation in the same scroll of justice to the negro. The hour strikes. You may win him to your side; you may anticipate the South; you may save twelve millions of customers. Delay it, let God grant MCCLELLAN victory; let God grant that the Stars and Stripes shall float over New-Orleans, and it is too late.

JEFF. DAVIS will then summon that same eloquence to his side, and twelve millions of customers are added to Lancashire and Lyons; and then commences a war of tariffs, embittered by that other border war of angry nationalities, which will be handed down between us and the Confederate States—and divide a bloody intestine struggle. And what will be our character? I agree with EDWARD EVERETT, in the very able and eloquent address which he delivered at Boston, in which he said one thing worth his life—he, the compromiser—that if in 1830, 1831, Carolina, not JACKSON, had been hung, instead of compromise we never would have had JEFF. DAVIS. [Loud applause.] I agree with him in that, and I hope we shall have no second mistake of the same kind. But I do not agree with him in the idea that this North, with twenty millions of people, left alone, would be of necessity a second-rate Power. No. I believe in brains, and I know these Northern men have more brains in their right hands than others have in their heads. [Laughter and cheers.] I know that we mix our soil with brains, and that, consequently, we are bound to conquer. Why, the waves of the ocean might as well have beat against our granite coast, or the wild bulls of the prairies repelled against man, as either England or the South undertake to stop the march of the nineteen Free States of this continent. [Applause.]

It is not power that we should lose, but it is character. How should we stand when JEFF. DAVIS had turned that corner upon us? Bankrupt in character—outwitted in statesmanship. Our record would be, as we entered the sisterhood of nations—"Long struggled and begged to be adopted into the partnership of tyrants, and they kicked them out!" And the South would spring into the same arena, written on her brow—"She got rid of what she thought honest, in order to gain her independence!" A record better than the gold of California, and all the brains of New-England.

It is the policy of self-preservation. You are not Abolitionists. You do not come to this question as I did—from an interest in these four millions of black men. I come on this platform from sympathy with the negro. I acknowledge it. You can force a regard and idolatry to the Union. But here we stand. On the other side of the ocean is England, holding out, not I think a threat of war—I do not fear it—but holding out to the South the intimation of her willingness, if she will but change her garments, and make herself descent—[laughter]—to accept her under her care, and give her her assistance and protection. There stands England, the most selfish and treacherous of modern Governments. [Loud and long-continued cheers.] On the other side of the Potomac stands statesmanship, urged by selfish interests, and between them they have but one design. It is in the end to divide the Union.

Hitherto the negro has been a silent question. The Union seemed majestic on its base, and shut him out, eclipsing him from the sun of equality and hopefulness. He has changed his position to-day. He now stands between us and the sun of our safety and prosperity, and you and I are together on the same platform—the same plank—our object to save the Institutions which our fathers planted. Save them in the service of justice, in the service of peace, in the service of liberty; and, in that service, demand of the Government at Washington that they shall mature and announce that policy. The flag lowered at Sumter, that flight at Bull Run, will rankle in the heart of the Republic for centuries. Nothing will ever medicine that wound but the Government announcing to the world that it knows well whence comes its trouble, and is determined to effect its cure, and, consecrating the banner to liberty, to plant it on the shores of the Gulf. [Great applause.] I say in the service of the negro, but I do not forget the white man—eight millions of poor whites, thinking themselves our enemies but who are our friends. Their interests are identical with our own. An Alabama slaveholder sitting with me a year or two ago, said:

In our Northern counties they are your friends. A man owns one slave or two slaves, and he eats with him and sleeps with him, in the same room—(they have but one)—as much as your hired man eats at the table with you. There is no difference. They are too poor to send their sons North for education. They have no newspapers, and they know nothing but what they are told by us. If you could get at them they would be on your side, but we do not intend that you shall." In Paris there are one hundred thousand men whom an epigram can start to barricading the streets, and the Government under which such ignorance exists deserves to be barricaded. So with the Government under which eight millions of people exist, subject to the control of three thousand aristocrats or politicians, to be thrown into rebellion, deserves to be rebelled against.

I, for myself, will try to fulfill the pledge which our fathers gave, when they said, "We guarantee to every State a Republican form of Government." I mean to fulfill the pledge that the Border States shall have free institutions, and I demand it of the Government. I would have them, therefore, announce to the world, what they have never done yet, that the slave shall be emancipated. I do not wonder at the want of sympathy on the part of England with us. The South says, "I am fighting for Slavery." The North says, "I am not fighting against it." Why should England interfere? The people have no point on which to hang their sympathy.

Democracy accepts the struggle, and sends her summons to the Gulf—Freedom to every man beneath the Stars and Stripes—and death to every institution that disturbs the peace, or that threatens the future of the Republic. [Loud applause.]

The audience was vociferous in applause, and retired in quiet.

THE AMERICA OFF CAPE RACE.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Thursday, Dec. 19.

The steamship *America*, which left Liverpool on Saturday, and Queenstown on Sunday, the 8th inst., passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday night, three miles and a half distant. The newsboat reached within half a mile of the vessel, but evidently was not seen, as the steamer left without being boarded. The *America* took the place of the *Persia*, and will be due at New-York on Sunday.

Loss of the New-York Ship Oriental Queen.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 19.

The *Oriental Queen*, of New-York, for Queenstown, with a cargo of grain, sprung a leak on the 16th, off Nantucket, and capsized. The captain, second mate and eight men left in a boat, and were picked up by the South Shoal light-ship, after being 31 hours in a bo